# The New-York Times.

VOL. XV.....NO. 4654. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.


### GRAND ART ASSOCIATION.

In consequence of a statement which was recently published in this City prejudicial to the integrity of the Crosby Opera House Art Association, the Committee appointed to superintend the award of premiums deem it due to themselves, Mr. Crosby and all parties interested to publish the following Cards:

CARD
TO THE MEMBERS
OF THE
CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION.

The sale of Certificates in the Association has already been so great as to enable me to state that the distribution of premiums heretofore announced will be made.

I can, therefore, assure the public that the award will be made to their satisfaction, or the money refunded.

Signed, H. CROSBY,
Actuary, A. A.

Having the utmost confidence in the ability of Mr. CROSBY to carry out his enterprise, I hereby guarantee his undertaking as above announced.

Signed,
SAMUEL M. NICKERSON.

SPECIAL CARD
FROM
THE COMMITTEE.

The undersigned, members of the Committee appointed to superintend the
AWARDING OF THE PREMIUMS
TO MEMBERS
OF THE
CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION,
take pleasure in stating that we have full confidence in the integrity of
MR. CROSBY,
and in the responsibility of Mr. SAMUEL M. NICKERSON, his guarantee, and assure the public that we believe the above proposal will be carried out in good faith.

Signed,
JAMES H. BOWEN,
President of Third National Bank, Chicago.
AMOS T. HALL,
Treasurer C., B. & Q. R. R., Chicago.
J. C. DORE,
President of the Board of Trade, Chicago.
J. A. ELLIS,
President Second National Bank, Chicago.
JAMES C. FARGO,
Manager of the American Express, Chicago.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN,
Ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois.
CLINTON BRIGGS,
Ewing, Briggs & Co., Chicago.
E. G. HALL,
Hall, Kimbark & Co., Chicago.

THE MANAGEMENT
OF THE
CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION
feel it incumbent upon them to call attention to the thorough indorsement of the integrity of
MR. CROSBY
by the members of the Committee appointed to superintend the drawing—gentlemen of the highest social and business standing in Chicago.

At the same time they feel pleasure in stating that the
DEMAND FOR SHARES
STILL CONTINUES UNABATED!

ORDERS
BY MAIL, EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH!
FROM
NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST,
STILL COMING IN!!!

EARLIEST SUBSCRIPTIONS SECURE THE FINEST ENGRAVINGS!!!!

A CARD TO CLUBS.

The numerous CLUBS now forming throughout the country are requested to complete their lists and forward immediately, to be in time.

AGENCY IN NEW-YORK,
NO. 625 ART INSTITUTE, BROADWAY.

BRANCH AGENCY,
ROOT & ANTHONY,
No. 21 Nassau-st., near Wall-st.,

BROOKLYN AGENCY,
J. MORRIS & CO.,
No. 194 Fulton-st.

PHILADELPHIA AGENCY.
T. B. PUGH,
Corner 6th-st. and Chestnut-st.

BOSTON AGENCY,
WILLIAMS & EVERETT,
[illegible]

# WASHINGTON NEWS.

## Official Correspondence Relative to the New-Orleans Riot.

## Full History of the Affair in the Dispatches of Generals Sheridan and Baird.

## The Instructions Given by the President and Gen. Grant.

## Conditions of Admission to the Paris Exhibition.

## Articles Most Needed from this Country.

## No Change in the Office of Superintendent of Public Printing.

## President Johnson's Proposed Trip to Chicago.

## He will be Accompanied by Secretaries Seward and Welles, and Gov. Randall.

## The President to be the Guest of Secretary Seward at Auburn.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 24.

THE OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE ON THE NEW-ORLEANS RIOT.

The following is the official correspondence relative to the New-Orleans riot:

LIEUT.-GOV. VOORHEES TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH, HEADQUARTERS WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following telegram was received at 9:25 P. M., July 27, 1866:

NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 27, 1866.

*His Excellency, President Johnson:*

SIR: Gov. WELLS has, in compliance with the proclamation of R. K. HOWELL, President *pro tem.*, signed writs of election to fill vacancies in the Convention, and forwarded the same to the office of the Secretary of State.

ALBERT VOORHEES,
Lieutenant-Governor of Louisiana.

ANDREW J. HERRON, Attorney-General of Louisiana.

LIEUT.-GOV. VOORHEES TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, HEADQARTERS WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following telegram was received at 2 P. M., July 28, 1866, from New-Orleans July 28, 1866:

PRESIDENT JOHNSON: Radical mass meeting, composed mainly of large numbers of negroes, last night, ending in a riot; the committee of arrangements of said meeting assembling to-night; violent and incendiary speeches made; negroes called to arm themselves; you bitterly denounced; speakers, FIELD, DOSTIE, HAWKINS, HENDERSON, HUT WARD, and others; Gov. WELLS arrived last night, but sides with the Convention; move the whole matter before Grand Jury, but impossible to execute civil process without certainty of riot; contemplated to have the members of the Convention under process from the Criminal Court of this District; is the military to interfere to prevent process of court?

ALBERT VOORHEES, Lieut.-Gov. La.
ANDREW J. HERRON, Att'y-Gen. La.

THE PRESIDENT TO LIEUT.-GOV. VOORHEES.

[Telegram.]

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1866.

*To Albert Voorhees, Lieutenant-Governor of Louisiana, New-Orleans, La.:*

The military will be expected to sustain and not to obstruct or interfere with the proceedings of the Court. A dispatch on the subject of the Convention was sent to Gov. WELLS this morning.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON TO GOV. WELLS.

[Telegram.]

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1866.

*To His Excellency Gov. Wells, New-Orleans, La.:*

I have been advised that you have issued a proclamation concerning the Convention elected in 1864. Please inform me under and by what authority this has been done, and by what authority this Convention can assume to represent the whole people of the State of Louisiana.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

GOV. WELLS TO THE PRESIDENT.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH, HEADQUARTERS, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following telegram was received at 8:30 P. M., July 28, 1866, from New-Orleans July 28, 1866:

*President Johnson:*

Your telegram received. I have not issued a proclamation convening the Convention of 1864. This was done by the President of that body, by virtue of a resolution adjourning the Convention subject to his order, and in that case also authorizing him to call on the proper officers to issue writs of election in unrepresented parishes. My proclamation is in response to that call ordering an election on the 3d of September. As soon as the vacancies can be ascertained, an election will be held to fill them, when the entire State will be represented.

Your obedient servant,
J. MADISON WELLS, Governor of Louisiana.

MAJ.-GEN. BAIRD TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH, HEADQUARTERS WAR DEPARTMENT,

The following telegram, received 10:20 P. M., July 18, 1866, from New-Orleans, La., July 28, 1866:

*Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:*

A Convention has been called, with the sanction of Gov. WELLS, to meet here on Monday. The Lieutenant-Governor and city authorities think it unlawful, and propose to break it up by arresting the delegates. I have given no orders on the subject, but have warned the parties that I could not countenance or permit such action without instructions to that effect from the President. Please instruct me at once, by telegraph.

A. BAIRD,
Brevet Major-General.

ATTORNEY-GEN. HERRON TO THE PRESIDENT.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH, HEADQUARTERS, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following telegram received 4:40 P. M., July 30, 1866, from New-Orleans July 30, 1866:

*The President of the United States:*

We are in the midst of a terrible riot, caused by the assembling of the Convention. Owing to the mixed condition of affairs among the State officers, I see no hope of quiet without you give us a Military Governor. Cannot Gen. GRANGER be sent here?

(Signed) F. J. HERRON,
Late Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON TO ATTORNEY-GENERAL HERRON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30, 1866.

*To Andrew J. Herron, Attorney-General of Louisiana, New-Orleans:*

You will call on Gen. SHERIDAN, or whoever may be in command, for sufficient force to sustain the civil authority in suppressing all illegal or unlawful assemblies, who usurp or assume to exercise any power or authority without first having obtained the consent of the people of the State. If there is to be a Convention let it be composed of delegates chosen fresh from the people of the whole State. The people must be first consulted in reference to changing the organic law of the State. Usurping will not be tolerated. The law and the Constitution must be sustained, and thereby peace and order.

(Signed,) ANDREW JOHNSON.

LIEUT.-GOV. VOORHEES TO THE PRESIDENT.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, HEADQUARTERS WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following telegram was received at 4:45 P. M., July 30, 1866, from New-Orleans, July 30, 1866:

*To His Excellency President Johnson:*

Convention met. A riot broke out in the city. So far the police has the upper hand. Several white and colored persons killed. Called on Gen. BAIRD for assistance, which was cheerfully tendered. Intense excitement. Convention broken up.

ALBERT VOORHEES, Lieut.-Gov. Louisiana.

MAJOR-GEN. BAIRD TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, HEADQUARTERS WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following telegram received at 12:45 P. M., July 31, 1866, from New-Orleans, La., July 30, 9 P. M., 1866:

TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR: A serious riot has occurred to day; I have been in full consultation with the city authorities and have kept my troops well in hand for such an emergency. The riot commenced unexpectedly, and before the troops could reach the scene of action a number of persons were killed and wounded. I have felt compelled to declare martial law and have appointed a Military Governor of the city. All is quiet now. Several prominent gentlemen connected with the Convention are killed or wounded.

A. BAIRD, Acting Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA, NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 30, 1866.

*To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that a very serious riot has occurred here to-day. I had not been applied to by the Convention for protection. But the Lieutenant-Governor and the Mayor had freely consulted with me, and I was so fully convinced that it was so strongly the intent of the city authorities to preserve the peace, in order to prevent military interference, that I did not regard an outbreak as a thing to be apprehended. The Lieutenant-Governor had assured me that even if a writ of arrest was issued by the Court the Sheriff would not attempt to serve it without my permission, and for to-day they designed to suspend it. I ordered a steamer to be at Jackson Barracks, three miles below the city, at an early hour in the morning, and a tug to be ready to bear orders to the commanding officer of the First Infantry, stationed at that point. At 11:30 o'clock A. M. Lieut.-Gov. VOORHEES came to see me, and, after conversation, he feeling confident at the time of the ability of the police to preserve order, I proposed to bring to the city four companies an hour in advance of the supposed meeting of the Convention at 6 o'clock P. M., to keep near by in case they should be required to keep clear the streets in the vicinity of the hall in which the Convention was to meet. He agreed with me that it would be very desirable, but left, not apprehending difficulty. At 12 o'clock M., I drove to see Judge HOWELL, President of the Convention, to request that arrangements might be made to keep any crowd that might assemble, to protect the Convention, out of the streets, so as to avoid an accidental collision. When I reached his house, I learned that the Convention was to meet at 12 o'clock M., and that he had gone to it. Returning to my headquarters, I soon received a letter from the Lieut.-Governor informing me that large parties of negroes were collecting from all quarters and coming into the centre of the city, yet he was not sure of his information. However, I at once sent for the troops. Very soon afterward I learned that a riot had taken place near the Convention hall, and I sent a Staff officer to investicate the facts. On his return he reported having met Judge HOWELL, who said the Convention had adjourned for want of a quorum, but would meet again at 11:30 P. M. This reassured me, but I again sent to hasten the arrival of the troops.

Immediately after this riot assumed a serious character, the Police, aided by citizens, became the assailants, and from the evidence I am forced to believe exercised great brutality in making their arrests. Finally they attacked the Convention Hall, and a protracted struggle ensued. The people inside the hall gave up some who surrendered, and were attacked afterward and brutally treated. Quite a large number were injured; I cannot now say how many. Gov. HAHN, Dr. DOSTIE, Mr. FISH, and perhaps others, members of the Convention, among the number. On the arrival of the troops I soon cleared the streets, and quiet was restored. From the evidence of bad feeling on the part of the citizens and of sympathy with them on the part of the Police, I felt compelled to declare martial law in the city and appoint a Military Governor, from which I hope good results will ensue. I inclose herewith copies of my correspondence with the Mayor and of a dispatch which the Lieutenant-Governor claims to have received from the President. I regret that no reply to my dispatch to you of Saturday has yet reached me. Gen. SHERIDAN is still absent in Texas. I remain, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) A. BAIRD,
Brevet Major-Gen. Commanding Department.

MAYOR MONROE TO MAJ.-GEN. BAIRD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, MAYORALTY OF NEW-ORLEANS, CITY HALL, July 25, 1866.

*Brevet Maj.-Gen. Baird, Commanding Department of Louisiana:*

GENERAL: A body of men claiming to belong to the Convention of 1864, and whose avowed object is to subvert the present municipal and State governments, will, I learn, assemble in this city Monday next. The laws and ordinances of the city which my office makes obligatory upon me to see faithfully executed, declare all assemblies calculated to disturb the public peace and tranquillity as unlawful, and as such to be dispersed by the Mayor, and the participants held responsible for violating the same. It is my intention to disperse this unlawful assembly, if found within the corporate limits of the city, by arresting the members thereof, and holding them accountable to existing municipal laws, provided they meet without the sanction of the military authorities. I will esteem it a favor, General, if at your earliest convenience you will inform me whether this projected meeting has you approbation, so that I may act accordingly.

I am, General, respectfully,
JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

A true copy: (Signed,) NATHANIEL BURBANE,
First Lieut. and A. A. A. G.

MAJ.-GEN. BAIRD TO MAYOR MONROE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA, NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 26, 1866.

*Hon. John T. Monroe, Mayor of New-Orleans:*

SIR: I have received your communication of the 25th inst., informing me that a body of men claiming to be members of the Convention of 1864, whose avowed purpose is to subvert the present Municipal and State Governments, is about to assemble in this city, and regarding this assemblage as one of those described in the law as calculated to disturb the public peace and tranquillity and therefore unlawful, you believe it to be your duty, and that it is your intention to disperse this unlawful assembly if found within the corporate limits of the city, by arresting the members thereof and holding them accountable to the existing municipal laws, provided they meet without the approbation of the military authorities. You also inquire whether this projected meeting has my approbation, so that you may act accordingly. In reply, I have the honor to state that the assemblage to which you refer has not, so far as I am aware, the sanction, approbation of any military authority for its meeting. I presume the gentlemen composing it have never asked for such authority, as the military commanders since I have been in the State have held themselves strictly aloof from all interference with political movements of the citizens of Louisiana. For my own part I have carefully refrained from any expression of opinion on either side of many questions relating to the reconstruction of the State Government. When asked if I intended to furnish the Convention a military guard, I have replied, "No; the Mayor of the city and his police will amply protect its sittings." If these persons assemble, as you say is intended, it will be, I presume, in virtue of the universally conceded right of all loyal citizens of the United States to meet peaceably and discuss freely questions concerning their civil government—a right which is now restricted by the fact that the movement proposed might terminate in a change of existing institutions. If the assemblage in question has the legal right to remodel the State Government, it should be protected in so doing. If it has not, then its labors must be looked upon as a piece of harmless pleasantry to which no one ought to object.

As to your conception of the duty imposed by your oath of office, I regret to differ with you entirely. I cannot understand how the Mayor of a city can undertake to decide so important and delicate a question as the legal authority upon which a Convention, claiming to represent the people of an entire State, bases its action. This, doubtless, will be decided upon in due time by the legal branch of the United States Government. At all events, the Governor of the State would seem to be more directly called upon to take the initiative in a step of this kind, if it was proper, and necessary. What we want at the present time is the maintenance of perfect order and the suppression of violence. If, when you speak of the projected meeting as one calculated to disturb the public peace and tranquility, I am to understand that you regard the number of persons who differ in opinion from those that will constitute the meeting so large, and the lawlessness of their character so well established, that you doubt the ability of your small force of police to control them, you have in that case only to call on me, and I will bring to your assistance not only the troops now present in the city, but, if necessary, the entire force which it may be in my power to assemble either upon land or water. Lawless violence must be suppressed; and in this connection the recent order of the Lieutenant-General, designed for the protection of citizens of the United States, deserves careful consideration. It imposes high obligations for military interference to protect those who, having violated no ordinance of the State, are engaged in peaceful avocations.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed.) A. BAIRD,
Brevet Major-Gen. Comd'g Dep't La.

A true copy—NATHANIEL BURBANE, First Lieut. and Acting Ass't Adjt.-Gen.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON TO LIEUT.-GOV. VOORHEES.

From a New-Orleans newspaper of Monday morning, July 30, 1866:

"PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND THE CONVENTION—THE MILITARY EXPECT TO SUSTAIN, NOT TO OBSTRUCT, THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT.—"The following dispatch from President JOHNSON to Lieut.-Gov. VOORHEES is one from which, in the circumstances that called it forth, satisfactory deductions may be drawn. We cannot doubt the President gives no countenance to the pretensions of those members of the defunct Convention of 1864 who are endeavoring to reinstate it; and we can only believe that, as Commander in Chief, he will see that on proper occasions the judicial and other authorities of the State, as now constituted, will be protected by the military against violence from within or from without."

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1866.

*To Albert Voorhees, Lieutenant-Governor of Louisiana:*

The military will be expected to sustain and not obstruct or interfere with the proceedings of the Courts. A dispatch on the subject of the Convention was sent to Gov. WELLS this morning.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

MAJ.-GEN. BAIRD TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

OFFICE OF U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, HEADQUARTERS WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following telegram received 4:30 P. M., July 31, 1866, from New-Orleans, La., July 31, 1866:

*Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:*

All is now quiet in the city, but I still have the troops and arms and shall keep them so for some days. Nearly all unite in attributing the chief blame to the police for the troubles yesterday. Thirty-seven persons are reported as killed, all belonging to the Convention or friendly to it.

A. BAIRD, Major-General.

MAJ.-GEN. BAIRD TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH, HEADQUARTERS WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following telegram was received at 8:50 P. M. July 31, 1866, from New-Orleans, La., July 31, 1866:

*To the Adjutant-General of the United States Army, Washington:*

Comparative quiet has been restored in this city by the military, who still occupy the streets. There is, however, apprehension of slight disturbances in the lower faubourg of the city. In consequence of the limited force at my command I am compelled to make use of the city police, whose conduct in the riots of yesterday is most reprehensible. There is every reason to fear the imminent peril to which the lives and property of Union men of the city will be subjected by restoration of the reins of power to the present civil authorities of the city.

A. BAIRD, Major-General.

MAJOR-GEN. BAIRD TO MAJOR-GEN. HOWARD.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, HEADQUARTERS WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following telegram received 11:15 P. M., July 31, 1866, from New-Orleans, La., July 31, 1866:

*Major-Gen. O. O. Howard:*

The riot has been suppressed. I have declared martial law in the city. About forty persons have been killed and a large number wounded, nearly all being friendly to the Convention.

A. BAIRD, Brevet Major-General.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL HERRON TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, HEADQUARTERS WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following telegram, received 11:15 P. M., July 31, 1866, from New-Orleans, July 31, 1866:

*His Excellency, President Johnson:*

Your dispatch received. Gen. BAIRD has declared martial law in this city. The Grand Jury has indicted the members of the Convention who met yesterday as an unlawful assembly. The process for their arrest in the hands of the Sheriff is suspended by Gen. BAIRD until he receives direct instructions from Washington. I showed him your dispatch to me.

ANDREW J. HERRON,
Attorney-General.

MAJOR-GEN. SHERIDAN TO GEN. GRANT.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, HEADQUARTERS WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following telegram, received 6:15 P. M., Aug. 1, 1866, from New-Orleans, La., Aug. 1, 1866:

*U. S. Grant, General:*

You are doubtless aware of the serious riot which occurred in this city on the 30th. A political body, styling itself the Convention of 1864, met on the 30th, for, as it is alleged, the purpose of remodeling the present Constitution of the State. The leaders were political agitators and revolutionary men, and the action of the Convention was liable to produce breaches of the public peace. I had made up my mind to arrest the head men if the proceedings of the Convention were calculated to disturb the tranquility of the Department; but I had no cause for action until they committed the overt act. In the meantime official duty called me to Texas, and the Mayor of the city during my absence suppressed the Convention by the use of their police force, and in so doing attacked the members of the Convention, and a party of two hundred negroes, and with fire-arms, clubs and knives, in a mannner so unnecessary and atrocious as to compel me to say that it was murder. About forty whites and blacks were thus killed, and about one hundred and sixty wounded. Everything is now quiet, but I deem it best to maintain a military supremacy in the city for a few days, until the affair is fully investigated. I believe the sentiment of the general community is great regret at this unnecessary cruelty, and that the police could have made any arrests they saw fit without sacrificing lives.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, commanding.

MAJ.-GEN. SHERIDAN TO GEN. GRANT.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, HEADQUARTERS WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following telegram, received 6:40 P. M., Aug. 1, 1866, from New Orleans, La.:

Aug. 1, 1866.

*U. S. Grant, General:*

You need feel no uneasiness about the condition of affairs here. I think I can arrange matters without difficulty.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General Commanding.

MAJOR-GEN. BAIRD TO SECRETARY STANTON.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH, HEADQUARTERS, WAR DEPARTMENT.

[Cypher.]

The following telegram received 9 A. M., Aug. 3, 1866, from New-Orleans, La., Aug. 2, 1866;

*To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:*

All is quiet upon the surface. But there are still slight disturbances in some localities. The police are still afraid to go up there singly, and some Radical citizens are afraid to sleep in their houses. The proclamation of martial law was necessary, because the police are regarded by a large portion of the community as the rioters, and were feared. I am confident it saved many lives and great excesses. Its administration extends only to holding the city authorities and the police under the supervision of the Military Governor. It should be kept until military investigation can determine whether any of the city officers are guilty, I would then advise its withdrawal. The Governor felt compelled to ask for a military guard for his protection.

(Signed) A. BAIRD, Brevet Maj.-Gen.

SECRETARY STANTON TO MAJO -GEN. BAIRD.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 1, 1866.

*Major-Gen. Baird, New-Orleans:*

Please report immediately the condition of things in New-Orleans, in cypher.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[Telegram.]

GEN. TOWNSEND TO MAJ.-GEN. BAIRD.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1866.

*To Maj.-Gen. Absalom Baird, Commanding, New-Orleans, La.:*

You will not interpose any obstacle in the way of the civil authorities, but render whatever aid may be required by them for the preservation of public peace.

The foregoing telegram is transmitted to you by order of the President. You will acknowledge its receipt.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst.-Adjt. General.

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, Aug. 1, 1866.
Received 6 P. M. (cypher.)

MAJ.-GEN. BAIRD TO MAJ.-GEN. TOWNSEND.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, HEADQUARTERS WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following telegram, received 9:20 A. M., Aug. 3, 1866, from New-Orleans, La., Aug. 2, 1866:

*To Brevet Maj.-Gen. E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Your dispatch received. No obstacle will be imposed in the way of the civil authorities.

(signed,) A. BAIRD, Brevet Major-General.

MAJOR-GEN. TOWNSEND TO LIEUT.-GOV. VOORHEES.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1866.

*To Albert Voorhees, Lieutenant-Governor, or Andrew J. Herron, Attorney-General, New-Orleans:*

Were the civil authorities, State or Federal, conferred with by Gen. BAIRD before he declared martial law. Could not the civil authorities, State or Federal, enforce the law and preserve order with the aid of the military without the aid of martial law? I hope that order has been restored and the riot not as disastrous as represented.

Please show this dispatch to Gen. BAIRD. The foregoing telegram is transmitted to you by order of the President. You will please acknowledge its receipt.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt. General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1866.
(Received 6:10 P. M.; sent 6:50 P. M.)

LIEUT.-GOV. VOORHEES TO MAJOR-GEN. TOWNSEND.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, HEADQUARTERS WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following telegram received 3:40 P. M. Aug. 2, 1866, from New-Orleans, La., Aug. 2, 1866:

*Brevet Major-General E. D. Townsend, A. A. G., Washington, D. C.:*

Dispatch received. Civil authorities were not, to our knowledge, conferred with by Gen. BAIRD as to propriety of declaring martial law. Civil authorities could easily enforce the law and preserve order with the aid of the military. Martial law wholly unnecessary. Order fully restored before arrival of troops. The rioting at most entirely confined to the immediate vicinity of Mechanics' Institute, and suppressed by police in less than two hours, and before the arrival of troops. Left copy of your dispatch at Gen. BAIRD's headquarters.

(Signed,)
ALBERT VOORHEES, Lieut.-Governor.
ANDREW J. HERRON, Attorney-General.

MAJ.-GEN. SHERIDAN TO GEN. GRANT.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, HEADQUARTERS WAR DEPARTMENT.

[Cypher.]

The following telegram received 6 P. M., Aug. 2, 1866, from New-Orleans, La., Aug. 2, 1866:

*U. S. Grant, General, Washington, D. C.:*

The more information I obtain of the affair of the riot in this city the more revolting it becomes. It was no riot. It was an unprovoked massacre by the police, which was not excelled in murderous cruelty by that of Fort Pillow. It was a murder which the Mayor and Police of the city perpetrated without the shadow of a necessity. Furthermore, I believe it was premeditated, and every indication points to them as recommend the removing of this bad man, I believe it would be hailed with the sincerest gratification by two-thirds of the population of the city. There has been a feeling of insecurity on the part of the people here in account of his man, which is now so much increased that I must say it is my property does not rest with the civil authorities but with the military.

(Signpd) P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General Commanding.

MAJOR-GEN. SHERIDAN TO GEN. GRANT.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, HEADQUARTERS, WAR DEPARTMENT.

[Cypher.]

The following telegram received 10 P. M., Aug. 3, 1866, from New-Orleans, La., Aug. 3, 1866:

*U. S. Grant, General, Washington:*

I have the honor to report quiet in the city, but considerable excitement in the public mind. There is no interference on the part of the military with the civil government, which performs all its duties without hindrance. I have permitted the retention of the Military Governor appointed during my absence, as it gives confidence and enables the military to know what is occurring in the city. He does not interfere with civil matters. Unless good judgment is exercised there will be an exodus of Northern capital and Union men, which will be injurious to the city and to the whole country. I will remove the Military Governor in a day or two. I again strongly advise that some disposition be made to change the present Mayor, as I believe it would do more to restore confidence than any thing that could be done. If the present Governor could be changed also, it would not be amiss.

(Signed,) P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General Commanding.

GEN. GRANT TO MAJOR-GEN. SHERIDAN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3, 1866.

*Major-Gen. Sheridan, New-Orleans, La.:*

Continue to enforce martial law so far as may be necessary to preserve the peace, and do not allow any of the civil authorities to act if you deem such action dangerous to the public safety. Lose no time in investigating and reporting the causes that led to the riot, and the facts that occurred.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, General.

MAJ.-GEN. SHERIDAN TO GEN. GRANT.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAAH, HEADQUARTERS, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following telegram received 5:06 P. M., Aug. 4, 1866:

*Gen. U. S. Grant, Washington, D. C.:*

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the date of Aug. 3, 5 P. M.

(Signed,) P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj.-Gen. Comd'g.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON TO MAJ.-GEN. SHERIDAN.

[By U. S. Military Telegraph.]

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4, 1866.

*To Maj.-Gen. Sheridan, Commanding, &c., New-Orleans:*

We have been advised here that prior to the assembling of the illegal and extinct convention elected in 1864, inflammatory and insurrectionary speeches were made to a mob composed of white and colored persons, urging upon them to arm and equip themselves for the purposes of protecting and sustaining the Convention in its illegal and unauthorized proceedings, intended and calculated to upturn and supersede the existing State Government of Louisiana, which had been recognized by the Government of the th United States. Further, did the mob assemble, and was it armed for the purpose of sustaining the Convention in its usurpation and revolutionary proceedings? Have any arms been taken from persons since the 30th ult. who were supposed or known to be connected with this mob? Have not various individuals been assaulted and shot by persons connected with this mob without good cause and in violation of the public peace and good order? Was not the assembling of this Convention and the gathering of the mob for its defence and protection a main cause of the riotous and unlawful proceedings of the civil authorities of New-Orleans? Have steps been taken by the civil authorities to arrest and try any and all those who were engaged in this riot, and those who have committed offences in violation of law? Can ample justice be meted by the civil authorities to all offenders against the law.

Will Gen. SHERIDAN please furnish me a brief reply to the above inquiries, with such other information as he may be in possession of? Please answer by telegraph at your earliest convenience.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

MAJOR-GEN. SHERIDAN TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH, HEADQUARTERS, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following telegram received at 8:50 A. M., Aug. 6, 1866, from New-Orleans, Aug. 5, 1866:

*His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:*

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of Aug. 4, and will reply speedily.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-Gen. Comm'g.

MAJ.-GEN. SHERIDAN TO GEN. GRANT.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, HEADQUARTERS, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following telegram received 9:30 A. M., Aug. 6, 1866, from New-Orleans, La., Aug. 6, 1866:

*U. S. Grant, General, Washington, D. C.:*

I have the honor to report quiet in the city yesterday and to-day, but many unfounded rumors afloat which excite the timid. The existing reports will be in circulation for a day or two yet.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General Commanding.

MAJOR-GEN. SHERIDAN TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH.

The following cypher telegram received 4:30 P. M., Aug. 6, 1866, from New-Orleans, La., 12 M., Aug. 6, 1866:

*His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:*

I have the honor to make the following reply to your dispatch of Aug. 4. A very large number of the colored people marched in procession on Friday night, July 27, and were addressed from the steps of the City Hall by Dr. DOSTIE, Ex Gov. HAHN and others. The speech of DOSTIE was intemperate in language and sentiment. The speeches of the others, so far as I can learn, were characterized by moderation. I have not given you the words of DOSTI's speech, as the version published was denied, but from what I have learned of the man, I believe they were intemperate. The Convention assembled at 12 M. on the 30th, the timid members absenting themselves because the one of the general public was ominous of trouble. I think there were but about seventy-six members present. In front of the Mechanics' Institute, where the meeting was held, there was assembled some colored men, women and children, perhaps eighteen or twenty, and in the institute a number of colored men probably 150. Among those outside and inside there might have been a pistol in the possession of every tenth man. About 1 P. M. a procession of, say from 60 to 130, colored men marched up Burgandy-street and crossed Canal-street toward the Convention, carrying an American flag. These men has about one pistol to every ten men, and canes and clubs in addition. While crossing Canal-street a row occurred. There were many spectators on the streets, and their manner and tone toward the procession unfriendly. A shot was fired, by whom I am not able to state, but believe it to have been by a policeman, or some colored man in the procession. This led to other shots, and a rush after the procession. On arrival at the front of the Institute there was some throwing of brick-bats by both sides. The police, who had been held well in hand, were vigorously marched to the scene of disorder. The procession entered the Institute with the flag, about six or eight remaining outside. A row occurred between a policeman and one of these colored men, and a shot was again fired by one of the parties, which led to an indiscriminate fire on the building through the windows by the policemen. This had been going on for a short time, when a white flag was displayed from the window of the Institute, whereupon the firing ceased and the police rushed into the building. From the testimony of wounded men and others who were inside the building the policemen opened an indiscriminate fire upon the audience until they had emptied their revolvers, when they retired, and those inside barricaded the doors. The door was broken in and the firing again commenced, when many of the colored and white people either escaped through the door or were passed out by the police from inside, but as they came out the policemen who formed the circle nearest the building fired upon them, and they were again fired upon by the citizens that formed the outer circle.

Many of those wounded and taken prisoners, and others who were prisoners and not wounded, were fired upon by their captors and by citizens. The wounded were stabbed while lying on the ground, and their heads beaten with brickbats. In the yard of the building, whither some of the colored men had escaped and partially secreted themselves, they were fired upon and killed or wounded by policemen. Some men were killed and wounded several squares from the scene. Members of the Convention were wounded by the policemen while in their hands as prisoners, some of them mortally.

The immediate cause of this terrible affair was the assembling of this Convention. The remote cause was the bitter and antagonist feeling which has been growing in this community since the advent of the present Mayor, who, in the organization of his police force, selected many desperate men, and some of them known murderers. People of clear views were overawed by want of confidence in the Mayor and fear of the "Thugs," many of whom he had selected for his police force. I have frequently been applied to by prominent citizens on this subject, and have heard them express fear and want of confidence in Mayor MONROE ever since the intimation of this last Convention. I must condemn the course of several of the city papers for supporting, by their articles, the bitter feeling of bad men. As to the merciles manner in which the Convention was broken up I feel obliged to confess strong repugnance. It is useless to attempt to disguise the hostility that exists on the part of a great many here toward Northern men; and this unfortunate affair has so precipitated matters that there is now a test of what shall be the status of Northern men; whether they can live here without being in constant dread or not; whether they can be protected in life and property, and have justice in the courts. If this matter is permitted to pass over without a thorough and determined prosecution of those engaged in it, we may look out for frequent scenes of the same kind not only here, but in other places. No steps have as yet been taken by the civil authorities to arrest citizens who were engaged in this massacre, or policemen who perpetrated such cruelties. The members of the Convention have been indicted by the Grand Jury, and many of them arrested and held to bail. As to whether the civil authorities can mete out ample justice to the guilty parties on both sides, I must say it is my opinion unequivocally that they cannot. Judge ABEL, whose course I have closely watched for nearly a year, I now consider one of the most dangerous men that we have here to the peace and quiet of the city. The leading men of the Convention, KING, CUTLER, HAHN and others, have been political agitators, and are bad men. I regret to say that the course of Gov. WELLS has been vacillating, and that during the late trouble he has shown very little nerve of the man.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-Gen Comman
Majo.Gen. Commoding.

MAJOR-GEN. SHERIDAN TO GEN. GRANT.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH, HEADQUARTERS WAR DEAARTMENT.

[Cipher.]

The following telegram received 4:10 P. M. Aug. 7, 1865, from New-Orleans Aug. 6, 1866:

*U. S. Grant, General:*

I have the honor to report a rapid change for the better throughout the city. There was much excitement on Sunday and Monday in consequence of an unfounded rumor that there would be a collision between the whites and blacks y

# EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

## OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

### The State of the Continent—Uncertainty of Affairs—Extraordinary Financial Operations on the Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 10, 1866.

The complications arising from the war between Prussia and Italy against Austria seem by no means at an end. The terms of an armistice of four weeks between Prussia and Austria have been settled, but the Government of Vienna, which speedily arrived at an understanding with the victorious Prussians, is less eager to accede to the demands of the discomfited Italians. The *Gazette*, of Florence, announced on the 4th instant that an armistice of a month had been agreed upon between Austria and Italy; but this statement turns out to have been at least premature, as it is to-day officially declared that the suspension of hostilities, which was to expire this day, Aug. 10, has been prolonged for a period of 24 hours only. It is probably this fact, and the danger of a renewed struggle between Austria and Italy, which has so unexpectedly interrupted the sojourn of the Emperor NAPOLEON at Vichy, and induced him to return immediately to Paris, where he is in more convenient communication with the belligerents.

The difficulty appears to have arisen from the demands of the Italians themselves, who are not satisfied with the acquisition of the Venetian Provinces alone, but now lay claim to a portion of the Tyrol, which Austria is determined not to abandon. The truth is, perhaps, that this new exigency is merely a pretext to recommence the war, for the Italians are greatly dissatisfied with the part they played in the recent campaign, and are ready to stake everything gained for them by the victories of Prussia, in the hope of retrieving their own defeat. The opinion of Italy's best friends here, is that her attitude, however chivalrous, is unwise and dangerous, particularly as she may not be seconded by Prussia in attempting to carry out a purpose not originally included in the allied programme.

Meantime, Gen. CIALDINI has penetrated with his army far into Venetia, where he impatiently awaits the issue of the diplomatic negotiations going forward, openly expressing the desire that peace may not be be made, and that the Italians under his command may have an opportunity to avenge the disaster of Custozza. CIALDINI has pushed his advanced guard as far as Udine, eighty-five miles distant from Venice and fifty-three miles from Trieste. His present position is consequently beyond Venice, and he has left behind him, also, the four strongholds forming the famous Quadrilateral. It is evident that the hardy Italian leader, looking to the possible resumption of hostilities, has fixed upon Klagenfurth and Vienna itself as his objectives, and is resolved to "do or die."

In the Tyrol, GARIBALDI and his volunteers have passed the mountain crests and are now on the other side, in the direction of Trent. It is said, however, that GARIBALDI's health is greatly shattered, and, should an armistice be concluded, he will return to Caprera to take some repose.

The Italians are encouraged to persist in their demands relative to the session of the Tyrol and the province of Trent, by the supposed disaffection of Hungary, which is believed to be sufficiently menacing to oblige Austria to yield. It is not likely, in this particular, that she will do so. Even as regards Venetia, it is now stated that Austria will require from Italy a large pecuniary indemnity; or, if this cannot be obtained, will remove all the war material from the fortified places of Mantua, Peschiera, Verona and Legnano, and raze those towns to the ground. It is not easy to see how Italy could pay the required indemnity. Her finances are in a more dilapidated condition than ever. Far from suspending her armaments since the truce, she has been and still is straining every nerve to increase them. The Government has issued a new loan of 350,000,000 francs, 6 per cent., emitted, it is said, at ninety-five—though how this can be, in presence of the fact that Italian securities are only worth about fifty on the Paris Exchange, it is somewhat difficult to comprehend. But, even admitting that she obtains the 350,000,000 at the rate announced, the sum would no more than cover appropriations already made, and the treasury would be as empty as before. The war has cost Italy, up to the present time, 250,000,000 francs, obtained in the shape of a forced loan, 50,000,000 more added to this sum, and, finally, the 350,000,000 above mentioned, expended in advance—in all, 650,000,000 francs—and of course if the war goes on still more money must be procured. On the brink of bankruptcy, perhaps the Italians may determine to make peace with no other territorial gain than Venetia, which is itself rather more than they expected a few months ago.

The extraordinary events of July, as might have been expected, caused enormous fluctuations at the Paris Bourse; and when settling-day came, on the 5th of the present month, numerous wealthy speculators were found to be completely "cleaned out," and not a few were among the missing. The losses of the *Agents de Change*, as the official Board of Brokers is called, have been enormous. They are variously estimated at from twenty to thirty millions of francs. Several *soi-disant* "Princes of Finance" have decamped to parts unknown, taking with them the savings of many dupes—for here the mania of stock gambling extends to all classes, and the bait held out of a tempting dividend, is at any time sufficient to induce the unsuspecting to intrust their means to the manipulation of swindlers, calling themselves bankers. For a year or two past, a "financier," named DENECHAUD, has flourished daily under the peristyle of the Bourse, speculating largely. He had established, near by, in the Rue Vivienne, an office for banking purposes, and advertised widely in the newspapers, inviting small capitalists to intrust their money to his hands, promising to double it for them in a brief period, and without any risk whatever. He also professed to be the author of a book entitled the *Speculators' Manual, or The Art of Making Money in Stocks*, which some hungry *homme de lettres* doubtless concocted for him in consideration of a small sum. DENECHAUD led a "fast" life, and was a great favorite among the celebrities of the *demi-monde*, spending his money as freely—as he obtained it.

This jolly state of things came to a sudden pull up about a week ago, when the accomplished DENECHAUD, attended by his faithful cashier (whose name I have not learned) took, literally, French leave of Paris, and made tracks for some *terra incognita*, carrying with them the contents of their *caisse*, with the exception of a twenty franc piece, subsequently found strayed in a corner of the otherwise empty chest. This event has made considerable stir in Paris, and has been much talked about in the journals. The affairs of the absconded swindlers are in the hands of the Police, who yesterday received from the Provinces, or what you would denominate the "rural districts," a letter to the address of M. DENECHAUD, Banker, and containing a check for 15,000 francs, with the request to invest the sum in accordance with the ingenious principles enunciated in the "speculator's manual." Fortunately for the confiding Provincial, his money arrived too late for "investment" by Mr. DENECHAUD, and will be returned to him; though, if he is to be judged by the example of the mass of those who fall into the net of Bourse swindlers, the lesson will be of very little service to him, as he will soon manage to lose his 15,000 francs in some other equally good speculation, and, frankly speaking, will not deserve anybody's commiseration.

The blind credulity of the French in all matters pertaining to projects for suddenly making money, no matter how preposterous or how visionary, is positively stupendous. A needy adventurer, run down at the heel, not knowing where he is to dine, and without enough credit to obtain a new pair of pantaloons, has the audacity to send to the advertising bureaux an announcement to the effect that he has founded a bank, and invites capitalists to entrust their means to his care, promising them fat dividends and no possibility of loss. The same trick has been played over and over again for many years, but it never fails of success—like the "patent safe game," which the French pay us the compliment to call the "*vol à l'Américaine*"—the American swindle, and which has been fully described hundreds of times by the Press during the past twenty years that it has been practiced in France, but still continues its victorious career. The self-styled banker soon receives funds from the provinces, and it is not long before he launches forth, a full fledged financier, until he has satisfactorily feathered his nest, when he absquatulates, taking with him the funds in his hands. The example of DENECHAUD is not the first, nor the hundredth, which has occurred in Paris within the past few years, and the field is yet wide, for, as I said before, French gullibility is quite inexhaustible, when lured by the bait of promised dividends. This is the more singular that, in every other respect, the French are extremely cautious and suspicious, often missing excellent opportunities in making large profits in legitimate commerce, because they will incur no risks. Yet, the moment some seedy sharper holds up before them any absurd plan for dividing the moon into building lots, they are instantly ready to hazard all they possess in the world.

In 1846 or 1847, soon after the discovery of gold in California, the excitement on the subject was intense throughout France, and numerous "Companies," for purchasing and working gold lands were founded in Paris, under the high-sounding titles of the "Auriferous," the "Golden Fleece," the "Californian," &c. The country was flooded with flaming posters, prospectuses, circulars, engravings of machines for washing gold, promises of enormous dividends (of course,) certain fortunes to be made in a few months, and all the other springs to catch woodcock employed on such occasions. Mons. Verigreen was perfectly electrified, and eagerly handed over his francs, only fearing that he, perhaps, came too late, and that his money might not be accepted. Well, all these splendid enterprizes tumbled to pieces, one after the other. One day, an old gentleman from the country entered a California Company's Paris office with a bag of money under his arm, just as the police were taking possession of the furniture. The Commissary informed the visitor that the "Company" had run away, and congratulated him upon his lucky escape. Of course, the old gentleman from the country hastened to take the first train for home? Oh, by no means! He immediately went and deposited his money with another "Company," which became bankrupt a fortnight afterward.

RALPH EASEL.

### The Prince Camille de Polignac's Tilt Against the United States—La Liberte in Reply—A French View of President Johnson.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 7, 1866.

Prince CAMILLE DE POLIGNAC continues in the journal *La Presse*, his tilt against the United States. Not having shed much blood for the South during the period of his Generalship in the Confederate army, the Prince consoles himself upon his return to his own, his native land, by shedding profuse quantities of ink in fighting over again, this time seated in a comfortable arm-chair, the battles of the defunct Southern Confederacy. I gave you last week, a specimen of the style in which M. DE POLIGNAC demolishes the American Union, and do not think it necessary to reproduce his most recent letter to the *Presse*, which is cut from the same cloth as its predecessors. I cannot, however, resist the temptation to translate some passages from another leading article in *La Liberté*, of yesterday, in reply to the last diatribe of the ex-Confederate General.

"Like ourselves," says M. CLEMENT DUVERNOIS, "M. DE POLIGNAC is an admirer of the American Constitution and of American society, but he strongly blames the measures which the victorious North has adopted toward the South. On this point, we limit ourselves to merely asking how France would treat a portion of her territory which had rebelled, and which, during four years, had imperiled French unity? A year after the restoration of peace, would it enjoy the liberty which the South now possesses, and would France herself have disarmed, as the North has done?

Do we by this signify that we approve the entire course of the victors? By no means, for sympathies do not blind us; but we call attention to the fact that President JOHNSON has employed all his influence in the service of a policy of moderation, pacification and reconciliation.

Strange event! Here is a President whose accession to power, immediately after an iniquitous assassination, appeared to herald a policy of exclusion; a President who, on assuming the reins of government, manifested openly the most violent sentiments, the most threatening intentions. This President suddenly becomes the most earnest advocate of the reconciliation of the two noble fragments of the American Union, and of the restoration of the vanquished section's rights! This fact, taken in connection with the disbandment of the army, Generals and soldiers quietly returning to their peaceful avocations, liberty still existing even during the war—does not this fact characterize American society?

What an admirable spectacle is this, of the former tailor arriving at power with hatred in his heart and threats on his lips, but soon listening with respect to the great voice of public opinion, as manifested at meetings and in the newspapers, and adopting the views of the nation in preference to his own, substituting the sentiments of the people for his personal sentiments!

It is thus that liberty profoundly modifies the conditions of power. From the simple fact that discussion is free, and that all questions are debated with independence, the man who holds power has his task ready prepared for him, and is enabled to examine every question in all its aspects. He is thus exempted from the possession of genius; all he requires is common sense. Thus he habituates himself to yielding his will to the will of the country. He does not believe it to be either his right or his duty to secure the happiness of the nation in spite of herself, or by means which she has not chosen. It is sufficient for him to follow intelligently the sentiment evoked by public discussion, and to become the inflexible executor of the country's decrees. Honor does not demand that he shall place himself by strokes of genius above his constituents; his sole care is to learn the popular will, and firmly carry it into effect.

Thus, peace through disarming, liberty through liberty, the Executive presiding over the debate in which the whole nation takes part, limiting himself, like a simple Justice of the Peace, to choosing the best among the opinions expressed—this is the example offered us by America. Thus, one year after the close of a tremendous war, we see the United States with an army of only fifty thousand men, a military budget of thirty millions, and their renewed prosperity shown, from the present year, by an excess of a milliard of receipts over expenditures.

Between the North and South reconciliation is making gradual progress upon the ruins of Slavery; and the population, itself increasing with prodigious rapidity, further augmented every year by the immigrants attracted by an unexampled liberty, will attain, within a period which might be fixed, the total of sixty or eighty millions of inhabitants, spread over a vast continent.

During all this time what is Europe doing? Whilst the colossus of the West is daily growing in power and wealth, by liberty and peace, we, on the other side of the Atlantic, are exhausting ourselves to maintain permanent armies; we are quarreling about frontiers and disputing over scraps of territory, without asking ourselves if some day the two giants called America and Russia will not join hands to dictate their will to the world. Does not this recall the epic dissensions of the Grecian Republics, enfeebling and exhausting each other's soldiers, whilst Rome was preparing to conquer the universe?"

It seems, after all, that "God save the Queen," the English national anthem, is *not* English—or at least not originally so—in either words or music. In a description recently given by the Paris journals of the decoration of the splendid new opera house now being erected by the French Government, mention was made, among the rest, of four statues to be placed in the great vestibule, representing the four chiefs of the different schools of music; LULLI for the Italian, RAMEAU for the French, GLUCK for the German, and HANDEL for the English. The last named though born at Halle, in Saxony, was adopted by England, and regarded as an Englishman. He was, in fact, chapel-master at Hanover, to GEORGE I., and fixed his residence at London when his royal master became King of Great Britain. It is to HANDEL that John Bull has hitherto supposed himself indebted for the magnificent hymn called "God Save the Queen," (or "King," as the case may be,) whereas the real composer was LULLI, an Italian, though an adopted Frenchman.

The following are the exact historical details which have just been brought to light on this interesting subject. Mme. DE BRINON, first superior of the celebrated house of St. Cyr, under the direction of Mme. DE MAINTENON herself, was a poetess of merit, and wrote the following lines in honor of LOUIS XIV. I transcribe them in the original French:

Grand Dieu, sauvez le roi!
Grand Dieu, vengez le roi!
Vive le roi!

Que toujours glorieux,
Louis victorieux,
Voie ses ennemis
Toujours soumis!

Grand Dieu, sauvez le roi!
Grand Dieu, vengez le roi!
Vive le roi!

This anthem, set to music by LULLI, was sung by the young ladies of St. Cyr, at the moment when the King took his place in the chapel, near the choir, and excited the admiration of all who heard its noble strains. It was subsequently frequently repeated, and one day that HANDEL was visiting the convent, he heard it, and obtained from Mme. DE BRINON permission to copy the words and music. He had afterward the audacity to sell this anthem to GEORGE I. as his original composition. In fact, "God Save the King" is the exact translation of "*Grand Dieu, sauvez le Roi!*" and as for the music, that is taken, note for note, from the MS. of LULLI, still in existence. It is rather singular that the anthem in which the English take such pride should have been stolen bodily from their old enemies, the French.

RALPH EASEL.

## ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

### Cable News in Italy—The Italians and Their Fleet—A Fierce Newspaper War—The Official Report of Admiral Segetthof.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MILAN, Sunday, Aug. 5, 1866.

TELEGRAFO TRANS-ATLANTICO.

You can well imagine the intense satisfaction with which, on the morning of the 3d, I read in the *Gazetta di Milano* of the 2d, at Campo Dolcino, the following telegram: "New-York, Aug. 1—The Minister of the Interior, HARLEM, (HARLAN,) has resigned. ROUMING (*sic!*) succeeds him. Gen. GRANT has been nominated General-in-Chief of the armies of the United States; SHERMAN, Lieutenant-General." So, then, the long agony is over, and the cable is laid. For several days previous I had been burrowing in the depths of Switzerland, ruminating in the valleys and congealing on the hill-tops thereof, and this was the first certain intelligence I had of the success of the cable. But what a profound charm this makes for us that are here, in the history of America! The last that we had had left the Congress deep in the sections of the Tax Bill, but this telegram launches them at a stroke two weeks ahead.

But who is "Rouming?"

THE ITALIANS AND THEIR FLEET.

The ferment over the disaster at Lissa still continues almost unabated, and to such an extent had the papers agitated themselves and the people with false reports and bitter animadversions that the Government has published, at Turin, the following notice: "The war of the newspapers over the battle of Lissa is founded mostly on incorrect reports, which do not go upon that principle of justice never to condemn before a hearing. The Government knows its duty; it has not waited for the Press to dictate to it its measures. It had not yet sufficient information relative to the battle to enable it to pronounce judgment. The laws and the existing regulations give it the power to condemn the operations of its Generals when manifest error demands it. At the same time the Government is obligated to demand of the people that they withhold their decisions upon a battle which yet was highly honorable to the Italian navy. In the same manner it asks the Press to restrain its condemnation of men who have no data which they can publish relative to the public defence and the doings of the army. We repeat: The Government knows its duty and will know how to fulfill it." The Italians are prone to be too rash, and it was the almost unmeasured abuse and villification that was heaped on Admiral PERSANO and Minister DEPRETIS that called out this notice. The citizens of Venice admirably illustrated the national reputation for fickleness and impatience. The first day after the battle of Lissa there were posted in the streets, bulletins announcing "a splendid victory at Lissa," founded on the sybillistic dispatch of Admiral PERSANO; the next day it began to be made apparent how utterly false these bulletins were, and there were posted over them in many places placards offering ten francs reward to any one who could answer the question: "Where is the Italian navy?" From the Admiral's dispatch it had been confidently expected that the fleet would be that day in Lissa, but the Admiral was silent.

But the case is not without hope. From the official report of Vice-Admiral TEGETTHOF no one would gather the fact, which nevertheless is the fact, that the Austrian fleet was at one time more nearly defeated than the Italian, and that it was only panic in the latter that scared them off the field that a few hours more would have given into their possession. The Austrian journals themselves confess this. One of them admits that if the *Re d'Italia* had even two more Armstrong cannon, or been a little better manœuvred, the case would probably have been far otherwise with the Austrians. It was the Venetian sailors in the Austrian navy that gave it its superiority of tactics, and henceforth Austria will recruit no more from that city. These, the most renowned sailors of the Mediterranean, will hereafter give their services willingly in behalf of Italy instead of compulsorily for Austria, and the Government of the latter country is already alive to the difference this will eventually make. Raw as were many of the Austrian sailors, (scores of them had been shipped only three weeks,) the Italians were still fresher, as hundreds of them had been but two weeks away from the fishing-smacks and merchantmen. The consequence was that the Italian artillery was badly served, but, despite of that, it had, in two hours, silenced Battery Schmidt and Fort Giorgio. The entire garrison of the island of Lissa was only one thousand men, and yet, of these, the Italian navy put *hors du combat* eighty-three men in half an hour. These are results that promise well for the future, if only Italy will have patience. The sovereignty of the Adriatic naturally belongs to the peninsula, and since Austria is now limited to one side instead of both, as before, the Italians may begin to assume the character they claim for themselves, "the sea-kings of the future."

The official report of Admiral TEGETTHOF is published, and is an interesting document. It will be remembered that he distinguished himself first in the Schleswig-Holstein war as a Colonel of cavalry, and his report shows that he fought his ships much as he would a column of horse. He drew them up in the form of a harrow and advanced in that form upon the enemy. He says: "The Austrian fleet consisted of two divisions, to wit: the iron-clads, the heavy and the light wooden ships. These divisions were drawn up with the iron-clads in front, each division standing out a little from the others. To the iron-clads I gave the order 'to run upon the enemy and attempt to sink him.' Meantime the enemy's line crossed the course of the fleet, and his leader, the iron-clad, '*Principe di Carignano*,' opened the first fire, not very effective, which was at once answered, and soon it became general. Soon the line of the Sardinians was broken through by the Austrian iron-clads. Now the battle began to rage all along the line.

The enemy's iron-clads, that lay behind the point where the break was made, sailed northward, thus threatening the wooden ships, and I ordered the iron-clads northward in order to give the others room and fetch the enemy's iron-clads under cross-fire. The wooden division moved as ordered, breaking through the enemy's iron-clads, so that all—frigates as well as gunboats—had abundant opportunity to measure themselves with the hostile iron-clads. The ship-of-the-line *Kaiser*, flagship of the second division, Commodore PETZ, became engaged with four iron-clads at once. Commodore PETZ did not deliberate long; he ran into one of them, at the same time pouring his concentrated fire into the others, and that, too, under circumstances calculated to test the bravery as well as the persistence of his men. At the first onset the foremast fell, the chimney was shot down and made a fearful crash upon the deck, though for a miracle no one was hurt. The ship was also in danger of fire, since the foremast with all its tackle fell over the chimney; but through the daring of the men the danger was arrested, and the Commodore broke his way out. The *mêlée* was now promiscuous, and it was often difficult to distinguish friend from foe, though both sides had up their colors. Fortunately, all the Sardinian iron-clads were painted gray."

The Admiral then details single combats, and finally says that the Italians had only their iron-clads in the fight, the wooden vessels lying all the while securely under the shore of Lissa. This would have given the Austrians a numerical superiority, though they insist that the contrary was true.

SEGREX.

## FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

### The Speech of the King of Prussia—Comments in Paris.

*Correspondence of the London Times.*

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 9, 1866.

The speech of the King of Prussia continues to be commented upon in the Paris Press; and the praise bestowed upon it by the few journals that defended his policy is now, after some reflection, qualified by censure. What is still criticised is the silence in which are passed over the mediation of France, the suspension of hostilities, the preliminaries of peace as modified by her and by him, and accepted, and the Italian alliance. The cautious *Débats*, after approving those passages which merited approval, such as the avowal of the conduct of his Government toward the Prussian Parliament and the Constitution, charges the King not only with culpable reticence, but with downright misstatements. Every one who reads that document feels that His Majesty did not say all he could have said and all he should have said. For instance, he repeats on this solemn occasion what was frequently put forth, to the advantage of Prussia, during the three months which preceded the war, but which subsequent events have shown to be utterly false, namely, that the war was undertaken in order to save the Prussian frontier from Austrian aggression. Now, nothing is clearer than the total improvidence of the Austrian Government, who had made no military preparation, and whom the rapid movements and sudden invasion of the Prussian armies took by surprise. It is now known that Austria had not gathered together her troops as she should have done to enable her to resist her enemy; that she had not organized her armies, which were deficient in arms, in munitions of war, and in all sorts of supplies. This negligence was such that there were whole corps of the Austrian army fighting for three days without meat or bread. *This insufficiency of the means of defence was so great that when Marshal* BENEDEK *became acquainted by personal inspection on the spot with the resources at his disposal, he declared respectfully to the Emperor that he could not defend himself with a chance of success, and that it would be more prudent to come to terms with Prussia, and wait for a better opportunity.* BENEDEK set out some days after to take the command; but before doing so *he was assured that nothing more was meant than a demonstration*; that the Vienna Cabinet was near coming to an understanding with that of Berlin; and that both were already agreed on the essential points. Prussia, on the other hand, had been making preparations for more than two years; and M. DE BISMARCK never disguised the fact. He even repeatedly said that Prussia would never have a better opportunity of humbling Austria, and driving her out of Germany, and he frankly gave his reasons for so much confidence. On this the *Débats* remarks:

"No one, then, has a right to affirm that Prussia had cause to fear a hostile attack on her frontier; and it is a matter of regret that, on an occasion so solemn, a statement so completely unfounded should have been put into the King's mouth."

There are other points also which the King might have, but did not sufficiently explain, and which are of interest not only to Prussia but to all Europe. What he says about the victories of his armies "having opened the way for the national development of Germany, and the necessity of accord between him and the Chambers, in order to bring to maturity the fruits of the bloody seed sown by his army, unless that seed be sown in vain," is, in point of fact, a warning to all—an intimation that Prussia has not yet attained the term of her ambition, and that she has not yet gathered the fruit she has a right to expect from her victories, not fulfilled her mission for the regeneration of Germany. These words convey also a menace to the German States which still retain more or less of their independence; and it seems confirmed by the invocation which the King addresses to Providence "to pour down on the future of Prussia the same blessings which she has been favored with so visibly in what has recently passed." Such language is neither obscure nor equivocal, and will deceive no one. But it were much to be desired that the King had explained more fully what he meant by the "development of Germany, and those fruits which are not yet ripened." He says, moreover, that the political situation of the country will permit of an extension of frontier. It is more difficult to comprehend the reticence on this point, as every one knows the stipulations of the primary treaty of peace which assigns definitively to Prussia the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, and which allows the King to organize at his pleasure the north of Germany, and to modify for his own benefit its territorial division. In short, opinion is unanimous that the King does not think his mission is yet fulfilled, and that the mode of fulfilling it cannot but be a subject of interest and of anxiety to other European States.

The *Gazette de France* declares that the Royal speech is one of the most singular that history has recorded:

"This King, who enters his capital thrice a conqueror—the conqueror of his own people, who did not want war but liberty; the conqueror of his confederates, who did not want annexation but a closer union; the conqueror of the Austrians, taken by surprise—this King, we say, who calls together the representatives of a nation, three times dismissed, and makes no declaration of principle, offers no pledge to the Germans whose sole sovereign he claims to be, makes no promise to Europe, the equilibrium of which he disturbs, is one of the most astonishing spectacles men have ever witnessed."

The *Opinion Nationale*, by the pen of M. GUEROULT, its chief editor, professes to explain the success which the Prussians have just obtained in Germany; it is neither to the needle gun, to the superiority of their discipline, nor to the want of skill on the part of the Austrian generals that the soldiers of King WILLIAM are indebted for their victory. If the fortune of arms has favored them—if they have on every occasion repulsed the enemy, it is because, instead of belonging to the Roman Catholic Church, "they profess the religion of LUTHER," and are Protestants and not Catholics. According to the apostle of St. Simonianism (for the writer in question belongs to that creed) the nations in which the Papal religion prevails are doomed to an irremediable decay; with them progress has found no countenance; the future is for the Reformed Church and the friends of freedom of conscience. What nations, M. GUEROULT asks, are at the head of civilization? What countries exercise a sovereign influence? The United States, England and victorious Prussia. Which, on the contrary, drag themselves painfully along in the past without strength or grandeur? Spain, Rome and unfortunate Austria. As for France, she is indebted to a particular temperament, and to the free spirit of inquiry by which she has been always animated not to have fallen to the rank of the fifth or sixth Power in Europe; but let her take care; the Catholicism to which she obstinately remains attached, why is not easy to say, will indubitably in the long run paralyze her forces. The *France*, on its side, attributes the defeat of Austria to causes independent of the religious question. If the Empire is vanquished, the reason is, according to that journal, because Austrian diplomacy showed a want of foresight, and because, when the conflict commenced, there was an absence of initiative and resolution at Vienna in opposing a rival as clear about the object aimed at as energetic in the means employed. At Berlin that great contest had long been prepared for, and the superior armament of the soldiers of King WILLIAM contributed much more than the doctrine of LUTHER to the failure of Austria. In a word, Austria was vanquished, not because she was Catholic, but because, having lost the strength of that worn-out social principle—absolutism—she did not possess the strength derived from the new principles of liberty which she had only recently commenced applying. Such, according to the *France*, is the real explanation of the defeat of Austria.

### Opening of the Prussian Parliament.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Temps*, under date of Aug. 5, describes the scene at the opening of the Prussian Parliament as follows:

In the first carriage was Herr VON BISMARCK, the hero of the day, in his cuirassier's uniform, his helmet glittering in the sun's rays. He was received with frenzied hurrahs, and people forced their way to his carriage to shake him by the hand. What a curious thing is the applause of the people. VON BISMARCK himself said, two years ago, on the 1st of September, 1864, "Before two years I shall be the most popular man in Prussia." The King was in a large carriage with his son. The Queen, accompanied by the charming wife of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, followed. Other coaches followed in the order of rank. I counted sixty-two of them. In the white chamber, so rich in recollections, the scene was magnificent. It is impossible to give an idea of the splendor and variety of the uniforms. Black was at a discount, although most of the liberal deputies were present. The diplomatic box was full. In the front were M. BENEDETTI, the French Ambassador; Count DE BARRAL, the Italian Minister, and M. D'OUBRIL, the Ambassador of Russia, &c. At 12 o'clock the Queen, accompanied by the Princesses CHARLES and FREDERICK CHARLES and the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg, entered her box. She was dressed in black and white, and was loudly cheered. The large front doors were soon after opened, and the Grand Marshal, Herr VON PUCHLEZ, announced "the King." His Majesty entered in full uniform of a General of Infantry, bareheaded, helmet in hand, being preceded by Count BISMARCK and followed by his son and the other Princes of the royal family. The President of the Upper Chamber, Count EBERHARD VON STOLBERG, cried out in a stentorian voice: "Long live our victorious King and master," to which the Assembly replied three times: "Long live the King." The King bowed right and left, proceeded to the throne, and put on his helmet. Count BISMARCK then presented him the royal speech, which the King read in a loud and clear voice, which could be heard in all parts of the Chamber. Early this morning the Crown Prince went to Potsdam to visit the grave of his young son, SIGISMUND, who died about a month ago on the eve of the battle of Koniggratz. He was back by 10 o'clock. He will leave this evening for Heringsdorf, a sea-bathing place near Stettin, where the Princess and her children reside at present. It is said that he intends to take her with him to his headquarters in Moravia. I have also heard some details of what took place when the King arrived yesterday evening. On alighting from the train he was received by the Ministers, who complimented him on his happy return. His Majesty replied: "When Heaven aids us, as it has done, we always return well."

The Prince Royal was greatly cheered, and also Count BISMARCK, who left at once with his family. The King was all joy. He said to the Mayor of Berlin: "My entry this evening is nothing. I will myself show my brave soldiers to the people of Berlin; I hope peace will soon be concluded. Prepare, then, to receive my soldiers as they deserve."

After the enthusiastic reception given to the King during the passage from the station to the palace he again called to his presence the Mayor and Chief of Police, in order to express to them his joy and satisfaction. "You will see," he said to the Mayor, "that all will be well, and the people of Berlin will soon understand that they have been wrong in electing persons hostile to my Government."

The scene on the arrival of the King at the Silesian railway terminus in Berlin on the evening previous to the opening of the Chambers is thus described by the *Times* Berlin correspondent:

At the moment of his stepping out of the carriage he was embraced by the Queen, who, with Princess Carl, her sister, and the ladies and gentlemen of the court, had been awaiting the return of her royal husband on the platform. While the first salutations were being exchanged between their majesties, Prince Carl, and the Crown Prince, who both had arrived with the King, twelve young ladies in white silk, with wreathes of corn flowers in their hair, scattered roses before the feet of the returning victors. A brilliant array of Generals, Ministers, and other civil and clerical dignitaries encompassed the principal actors in the moving scene. The illuminations shed floods of light, the cannon roared, and the strains of the national anthem rose gloriously over the thousands of privileged spectators pressing round the official circle. In another moment Count BISMARCK, in the uniform of a Major in the Landwehr Cuirassiers, left the royal carriage. Jubilant hurrahs received the successful Minister, who, with friends thronging forward to shake hands, and wife and children claiming his first attention, found himself immediately surrounded by a dense crowd of eager and sincere well-wishers. Gen. MOLTKE, the military hero of the war, equally aroused the enthusiasm of his numerous admirers. With them were noticed Gens. ROON, BOYEN, ALVENSLEBEN, PODIELSKI, and a numerous suite of Colonels and Adjutants, together with the military *attachée* of the French, Italian and Russian Embassies. When the King entered his carriage to drive home, one of the young ladies presented him a congratulatory poem, on a velvet cushion, which was most graciously received, and elicted a few grateful words in return. By the side of the King, who was in an open *calèche*, sat the Crown Prince. The Queen, whose health does not admit of her exposing herself to the night air, drove in a close carriage, followed by hundreds of equipages, containing the new arrivals and those who had come to greet them. As the royal personages flashed past the thousands assembled in the streets along their line of route, hurrah succeeded hurrah all the way from the eastern confines of the town to the palace. Midnight was drawing near when the King, now again at home in his family, as well as in his country, appeared on the balcony of the palace. Then arose the "Preussen Lied" from amid the people on the square in front, and, being taken up in ever-widening circles, it was at length sung in common by the 30,000 or 40,000 there assembled. The King returned thanks, but, though those who were near enough to see that he wished to speak were silent, the more distant continued singing, and there was no chance of catching a word.

### The Reorganization of Germany.

*From the London Examiner.*

The formation of Prussia would be singular to recount, and difficult to render consistent with any national or political history. It was torn in fragments, and was so easily cut into them that its efforts, as of a wounded state, to join its several portions, have proved one of the great causes of the perturbation of Europe. The first partition of Poland originated in the desire of FREDERICK the Great to connect East Prussia with Brandenburg. The necessity of connecting the said Brandenburg with Westphalia and the Rhenish Provinces has been the principal cause of BISMARCK's great movement in 1866. The demand of Prussia to appropriate those portions of Hanover and Electoral Hesse, which separate its central dominions from those on the Rhine, does not at all indicate a desire to cede the latter to any other Power. The Rhenish provinces of Prussia are by far its richest and most productive. The sandy Hanover, even if all swallowed, would never compensate for the rich provinces upon the Rhine. We may take it for granted, then, and we are not displeased to do so, that Prussia meditates keeping its strong position on the Rhine.

How to connect it with the capital forms, no doubt, one of the questions now disputed. The railroads from Cologne into the north of Germany diverge, the one passing through Hanover and Brunswick, the other going through Cassel and joining the Frankfort road. What Prussia wants is the region inclosed between these roads, with the roads therefrom. In the present day railroad communication is everything. But this would place the capitals of Hanover, Brunswick and Hesse Cassel in Prussian jurisdiction, and leave their potentates but the flag-end of their dominions. Almost as well extinguish them altogether. BISMARCK is said to have no compunction. But King WILLIAM has. Few care for Hanover, none for Hesse, at least Electoral Hesse. But Saxony finds a friend, not only in Austria but in France. The great NAPOLEON was the protector of the House, and even TALLEYRAND, under the BOURBONS, fought hard for Saxony. Yet Prussia will hardly admit such an advanced post of Austria within a few hours of Berlin. But what is a King without soldiers, or, what is worse, with soldiers who swear allegiance to another Prince and another flag. The Coburg soldier swears to be true to the Prussian flag and Prussian King. The Saxon is to do the same. Of what use is a Saxon King? There is a Saxon Chamber which votes a budget, but the principal expense is the army, and the arming and payment thereof are fixed and due to Prussia. What is the use, then, of the Saxon Chambers? The truth is, that by the Prussian system the minor sovereigns and Princes are mediatised, and all left for them is to imitate the Prince of Hohenzollern, and exchange their independent coronets for Prussian governorships.

Prussia insists on having the military and diplomatic administration of North Germany in her own hands. The reëstablishment of the Zollverein gives her equally the levy of the Customs revenue. Why should she not levy all other revenues, giving the sovereigns what they may want for their private purses? Then, there must be federal taxes and federal fund. If Prussian States represent Germany, that must be paid by Germany. A German fleet, too, is a national power and expenditure. We fear, therefore, that the independent authority of even the sovereigns who may be allowed to remain will be small indeed. Curtailed by Prussia first, still further curtailed by the German Parliament, what remains of them will be strangled by the force of circumstances. And here ends the history of minor German Princes.

Permission will be given to the States south of the Maine to form the Confederation. Will they take advantage of it? Clearly Baden will not. It joins Prussia. Wurtemberg, a Protestant State, has far more affinity with Prussia than with Bavaria. There remains Bavaria, which may stand alone, and make Munich the centre of a religious and South German antagonism to Prussia. This Prussia may tolerate, for it will not be formidable. It will be more a religious, philosophic, literary and æsthetic opposition than a military one.

### Garibaldi's Account of His Campaign Among the Alps.

*Correspondence of the London Times.*

MILAN, Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.

GARIBALDI has given his unvarnished account of the last action in which his corps was engaged—the last in which it is likely to take part. The enemy, he said, had the advantage of the positions, an immense superiority in the quality of their arms, (good rifles against old smoothbores carrying some 200 yards,) and they also fought gallantly, so that the fortune of the day was doubtful until 1 P. M. Preparations had been made to occupy the valley of Ledro; it was intended to advance as far as Bezzecca, and thence to reconnoitre; an Austrian attack was quite unexpected. On the night of the 20th Bezzecca was occupied; at dawn on the 21st a battalion moving out to reconnoitre was suddenly set upon by a superior force of Austrians and driven back in disorder upon the main body. A hot combat ensued; Col. CHIASSI fell, and the Fifth Regiment was defeated. Four other battalions, some Bersagheri, and the artillery maintained the fight, but obtained no advantage. At last a fresh battery came up, was advantageously posted on the right by Major DOGLIOTTI, and soon the Austrians, severely pounded, showed signs of discouragement. Thereupon a body of picked men belonging to all the regiments present, and commanded by Major CANZIO, charged with the bayonet without firing a shot, the Ninth Regiment (MENOTTI's) following in support, and the Austrians gave way and abandoned their positions. They did not rally, and were pursued as far as into the valley of Conzoi. This is the substance of the report, which is very brief and simply worded, made up of clear and positive statements, without ambiguity or brag. When the order of the day was written the losses had not been ascertained, but it is now known that they amounted to 1,000 men, including 400 prisoners.

The wound in the thigh, not far above the knee, which GARIBALDI received on the 3d of July, is healed, and he has been on horseback, but his old wound has lately given him some trouble, probably in consequence of the heat of the weather and of his great exertions, to which we may well suppose anxiety of mind to have been superadded. GARIBALDI's position in this campaign has been most difficult, and I should not wonder to hear it said that he has lost reputation by it, but I do not consider that he deserves to have done so, although probably there are some who desired that end and strove for it. The wonder is that he has done so well, considering the materials placed at his disposal. Could he have culled the old soldiers and the best of the recruits from the heterogenous body of 40,000 men placed at his disposal, he would have had a force at once more manageable and more efficient. For the larger body he had not one-third of the number of officers required, and, of those he has, only a part know their duty and are fit to hold commissions. Of the gross deficiencies in the the medical, quartermaster's and transport departments you have already been told. It must be remembered that this war came rather suddenly, that a great deal had to be done at short notice to complete the efficiency of the regular army, and that 40,000 recruits are a large number for which to find, within a very few weeks, officers, arms and equipment. Still, it is widely believed, and by the volunteers and their friends frequently declared, that there was little good will to help them, that the military authorities love them not, and that some high in command would gladly have seen GARIBALDI go to the wall. Be this as it may, it seems to me little less than murder to send men armed with muskets which are neither more nor less than the old Brown Bess, to fight against Austria's Tyrolese and Styrian riflemen. The same reasons which, more even than the needle gun and superior generalship, caused the Austrians to be defeated whenever they met the Prussians, have had their influence in Italy. My belief is that the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH's soldiers lacked a sufficient incentive to make them fight their best, for otherwise, and if they had enterprising officers, the Garibaldians must frequently have been routed. Night surprises ought to have been frequent if their outpost duty was so badly done, or rather so utterly neglected, as I have heard several of them admit it to have been. As to GARIBALDI, ill-supported by the Government, unfortunate in the quality of a large portion of his troops, he has found it necessary to combine prudence with courage more, perhaps, than is his wont. He has not spared himself, but with such materials as were supplied him he could not afford to go fast. After Custozza, however, if a commonly accredited report be true, some who had shown him little help were glad to resort to his assistance. He has gone steadily on his path, urging the Government to supply what was necessary for his soldiers, but uncomplaining, patient, and ever making the best of the position in which he found himself. He must have felt that position to have been for the most part a false one, since, with his high reputation to maintain, he was suddenly placed in command of an ill-armed, undisciplined, untrained mob. He neither lost his self-reliance nor flinched from his duty, and so he has avoided disasters and even achieved triumphs. This war will have upset some spurious reputations in Italy; but the credit of GARIBALDI, based upon his moral qualities even more than upon his military successes, is too well founded to be thus cast down.

### Discontent in the Italian Army.

*From the Pall Mall Gazette, Aug. 10.*

The discontent in the Italian army is increasing. Prince HUMBERT and Gen. SIRTORI, who had openly complained of the mismanagement of the Italian leaders at the battle of Custozza, and had loudly demanded an inquiry into the matter, have both been punished for their imprudent frankness; the former by being put under arrest, and the latter by being deprived of the command of his division. Gen. DURANDO, who has now been almost cured of his wounds, also insists on a court of inquiry, especially with regard to his own conduct—a demand which the Government will find it difficult to refuse. In regard to the claims on the Tyrol and Istria, although the more prudent politicians of Italy are disposed to yield, the masses are still obstinate. Deputy GUERRAZZI attempted to hold a public meeting on this subject at Leghorn, but he was dissuaded from his project by his colleagues, including even the Radical leaders, who pointed out to him that the best place for such a discussion was the Italian Parliament.

### The Sunken Italian Vessels.

Advices from Trieste state that divers are getting up articles from the vessels of the Italian fleet which were sunk, and that many objects have been brought to light. One was a case of table plate, marked with the cipher of the King of Italy, and supposed to be a present made by the sovereign to Admiral PERSANO. A box, cased with iron, contained, among a mass of papers, a voluminous correspondence of the Admiral with the King and various personages of importance.

BROWN UNIVERSITY.—The exercises of the Ninety-eighth Annual Commencement of Brown University will begin on Tuesday, September 4, by an address "On the Character and Services of the late President WAYLAND," to be delivered by Prof. GEORGE I. CHACE, LL.D., in the First Baptist Meeting-house, at 11 o'clock A. M. The usual exercises of the Philermenian and United Brothers' Societies in the afternoon will probably be omitted this year, the committee, at the latest accounts, having failed to obtain an orator. In the evening the annual address before the Society for Missionary Inquiry will be delivered by the Rev. J. M. MANNING, D.D., associate pastor of the old South Church, Boston. On Wednesday, Sept. 5, occurs Commencement, when forty-two men take their first academic degrees. The procession will form as usual at 9:30, in front of Manning Hall. The annual meeting of the corporation takes place on Thursday morning, and also the examination of candidates for admission to the Freshman Class. Thirty-seven young men were examined at the close of the Summer Term, Saturday, July 18, of whom thirty-five, it is understood, were admitted. The prospects for a large class the coming year are therefore more than usually encouraging. The examination of candidates for admission to the higher classes, it may be added, takes place on Saturday morning, Sept. 8.

## THE DOUGLAS MONUMENT.

### Description of the Memorial Structure—The Arrangements for the Celebration—Preparations for Visitors.

*From the Chicago Times, Aug. 21.*

The time is rapidly approaching when, without doubt the greatest gathering of people that ever convened in Chicago will assemble. But little more than two weeks now remain before the arrival of the day fixed by the President of the United States for the laying of the corner-stone of the Douglas Monument. The several committees having in charge the various arrangements for the observance of the occasion, are rapidly perfecting the plans, and, it is believed, will have completed all their arrangements before the day of the celebration.

A brief description of the monument to be erected will be of interest in view of the near approach of the celebration of the laying of its corner-stone. This will consist of a circular platform base 52 feet in diameter, and 2½ feet high. Upon this will be placed a similar platform, but a little smaller, which will be surmounted by a sepulchre 20 feet square and 11 feet high, with walls 5 feet in thickness. It will contain a chamber 10 feet square. In the chamber will be placed the sarcophagus, containing the remains of the great statesman. The sarcophagus will be visible through a bronze door 6½ feet high and 3 feet wide. The sepulchre will be ornamented with projecting pedestals from the corners. Surrounding the sepulchre will be a pedestal 21 in height, having a base 15 feet square. On this will be erected a column 43 feet in length, 6 feet square at the base, and 3½ feet square at the top. The column will be terminated by a cap 6 feet high, which forms the base for the colossal statue of DOUGLAS.

Surrounding the sepulchre will be placed four seated symbolical figures, life-size, sculptured in light marble. One of these figures will represent Illinois holding in her hand a medallion likeness of DOUGLAS. By her side will be a sheaf of wheat and the State arms. The remaining figures will represent America with a shield, History reclining on a tablet, and Fame with the symbolical wreath and trumpet. Over the entrance of the sepulchre will stand an eagle, and on the base of the pedestal above are four bas-reliefs representing the history and progress of the West. These represent Indians and hunting scenes, pioneers building log cabins, plowing and felling trees; commerce is represented by a ship and packages of goods; and the sciences are represented by a locomotive, a railroad and a telegraph. Still another device represents education, a group of children, the State Capitol building, a church in the distance, &c. The statue will represent the great patriot and statesman as standing by the Constitution on one side, and by the Union on the other, which is represented by the Roman *fasces*.

The first section of the monument is about half completed, and the tomb nearly finished. At each corner of DOUGLAS' grave will be erected a pillar about 30 feet high. These will be joined by four arches, which will be draped and decorated with flowers. Around the bases of the pillars flags will be arranged. In front of the grave will be placed VOLK's marble bust of DOUGLAS, together with a model of the monument.

## THE INDIANS.

### A Report from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Major WYNKOOP, recently sent out by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to investigate the reports of depredations committed by the Indians along what is known as the Smoky Hill wagon route, under date of Fort Ellsworth, Smoky Hill, Indian Territory, Aug. 14, reports that in pursuance of instructions he has just met the Indians and held a council with eight of the principal chiefs: BLACK KETTLE, LITTLE WOLF, BIG HEAD, WHITE BEARD, SITTING BEAR, LITTLE BLACK KETTLE, and THE MAN WHO SHOT THE PEA, and ROMAN NOSE, the head chief of the northern band of Cheyennes. The Mayor in his report further says:

"They were glad to see me; stated that they supposed the Government had forgotten them, and did not intend to fulfil its pledges; that, therefore, it had been hard to restrain their young men, but now, since my arrival, and in consequence of the assurances I gave them, they were satisfied everything would be all right.

They stated that it was hard for them to give up the Smoky Hill country, and they were satisfied now that it was useless for them to throw any obstacle in the way, and therefore they would not trouble the road, but resign themselves to their fate; and they hoped, in consequence of the Government taking from them their last hunting grounds, the Great Father would have pity on and take care of them in future; and hereafter, that the promises made to them would be fulfilled. They expressed themselves, in the most eloquent manner, desirous of retaining the hand of their white brother, and not letting go of it. They also stated, emphatically, that if any of their young men hereafter commit any act offensive to the whites, they will confiscate his property, or, if necessary for an example, kill him. I consider this council a very important one, on account of the representation on the part of the Indians, all of them being chiefs who exercise considerable authority, and many of them having control of the fighting element of the tribe.

In regard to the expenditure of the money appropriated, they desire six hundred ponies in place of those taken at Sand Creek, and the balance in fancy Indian goods; the time for the receipt of the same I have arranged to be the last of September.

There were present at the council, beside myself, Gen. L. N. PALMER, commanding the military district; Col. GREEN, Second United States Cavalry, and several other officers of the army. The Indians very frequently feelingly referred to the fact of the two Indian children taken at the massacre at Sand Creek not having, according to promise made them, been returned. Apart from the fact that it is the duty of the Government to redeem the pledge made to them in that respect, I would respectfully suggest that it is a matter of policy that immediate measures be taken to hunt up and return the children referred to."

### Bounties to Soldiers—Letter from Hon. John Wentworth, of Illinois.

The Chicago *Evening Journal*, of the 21st inst., contains a letter from Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, in reference to the Soldiers' Bounty Bill, in which he advises the soldiers to keep their papers in their own hands, and says:

When the proper time comes appropriate blanks will be sent out, and they will be kept at some of our printing offices for sale. Soldiers who cannot fill up the blanks themselves, may need assistance, which can always be got at the Notary's or Justice's offices, where they take the required oaths. Should no Paymaster be sent here, I will appoint a time for meeting all the soldiers before I leave for Washington, and make such arrangements as will secure their pay without cost or trouble to them beyond their necessary papers, which are now safer in their own hands than anywhere else.

Again, I am not without hope that the Senate, early in December, will take up the bill passed by our House for the equalization of bounties. This was the bill the soldiers asked for. It was a bill to give those who entered the service upon the first call from patriotic motives merely the same bounty as those who entered at a later day. That bill gave eight dollars and a third per month, which was $300 to three years' men, whereas the present law gives but $100 to them, and but $50 to the two years' men.

The bounty of $300 passed the House twice; once by itself, and once in an Appropriation Bill. In the last shape it was amended in the Senate to conform to the present law, and was passed by the House very reluctantly, and then only to save an Appropriation Bill.

A large majority of the House still holds that this $100 is only one-third what the three years' men are entitled to under the equalization system.

What I have said about employing outside agents, applies with equal force to pension and other cases before the Departments. When the papers are made out, let them be sent directly to Washington. In due time, if they are not heard from, let the interested parties write to their member of Congress, who has always been proud to be the gratuitous agent of all his constituents at the seat of Government.

JOHN WENTWORTH.

### Tragedy in Adrian, Mich.—A Man Attempts to Shoot His Wife and then Cuts His Throat in the Street.

*From the Detroit Advertiser, Aug. 21.*

SCOTT ROBERTS, of Adrian, attempted to commit suicide on Saturday afternoon, and died from his wounds in the evening. He resided with his mother, a respectable widow woman, who has had a great deal of trouble with him. About a year ago he threatened to shoot her, and attempted to do so, but was prevented by his brother. About this time he obtained several hundred dollars of his mother under pretence of going into business to support her, but after a few weeks ran away with and married a daughter of Mr. MOODY, a hard-working, respectable citizen of Adrian. A few months ago he returned to Adrian with his wife, and went to live with his mother, having spent all the money she let him have. Some little time after they had a child born, which is still living. He had treated his wife very badly, and some weeks ago sent her home to her father's, where she has since remained. But, not content with that, he frequently went to Mrs. MOODY's and annoyed her in every possible way, at one time taking up the child and running off with it, and only restoring it when compelled to by the officers. On Friday night last he frightened his mother and brother by apparently shooting himself, they running for the officers, who found him in a closet rolled up in a blanket, unharmed. When called out he assumed a belligerent attitude. He was taken before a Justice in the morning, who admonished him that in the future he would be taken care of if he did not change his course. In the course of the forenoon he had an interview with his wife, in which it was agreed between them that they should go to Detroit and live. She desired to go that afternoon, but he did not want to go until Sunday, and then take the freight train. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon he met her upon the street, and requested her to bring the child and stay with him in his paint-shop down town. This she refused to do, repeatedly. He urged her earnestly, and then drew his revolver and fired two shots at her, at one of which she says she felt something pass her head, though neither took effect. He then asked her if she would go to Detroit with him, to which she again assented. He then requested her to say nothing to her father about what had just happened, and both walked on down town. Coming along near where her father was at work, and a number of persons attracted by the shots coming up, he broke away from her and run down to the corner of Maumee and Broad streets, stopped and drew his knife across his throat, walked across the street and again applied the knife. He was soon reached by a number of persons, who took him to the office of Dr. MEAD, where he died some three hours after. The knife with which he committed the act is a small four-bladed knife. The blade used was the largest one, being less than two inches long and very dull, but pointed. The revolver found on his person was loaded with blank cartridges, except the two that were fired at his wife, and as to those no one will ever know whether they were blank or not. By some he is supposed to have been insane.

### The Late Fire in Chicago—Additional Insurance.

*From the Chicago Times, Aug. 21.*

In the *Times* of Monday was published a list of the insurance companies involved in loss by the fire on Sunday morning last. As yet it is impossible to make an accurate estimate of the damage done to the stock of the various firms, nor can a proper account be given for a week to come, as the goods have yet to be assorted and the books balanced.

The insurances, in addition to those already given, are as follows:

INSURANCES OF VAN HORN, MURRAY & CO.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| American, Providence | $2,500 | Merchants', Hartford | $2,500 |
| Equitable, New-York | 2,500 | Home, New-Haven | 2,500 |
| Narragansett, R. I. | 2,500 | Springfield Fire and | |
| Washington | 5,000 | Marine | 2,500 |
| Hope | 2,500 | Massasoit | 5,000 |
| Exchange | 2,500 | Buckeye, Cleveland | 2,500 |
| Metropolitan, N. Y. | 2,500 | Insurance Co. of North | |
| Firemen's, New-York | 5,000 | America, Phila | 2,500 |
| Relief | 2,500 | Globe, Chicago | 5,000 |
| Baltic | 5,300 | Packers', Chicago | 5,000 |
| Capital City, Albany | 2,500 | Garden City, Chicago | 2,000 |
| Beekman, New-York | 2,500 | Commercial, Chicago | 5,000 |
| Fulton, New-York | 2,500 | Illinois Mutual, Alton | 5,000 |
| Manhattan, New-York | 2,500 | Franklin, Alton | 5,000 |
| Commerce, Albany | 2,000 | Sangamon, Springfield | 2,500 |
| Yonkers | 2,800 | | |
| Total | | | $98,100 |

The total value of the stock and machinery of Messrs. VAN HORN, MURRAY & CO., was $140,000. The machinery especially was very valuable, and is now entirely useless. Their loss, therefore, above their insurance has been nearly $72,000.

The policy of $5,000, taken out by the firm in the Packers' Insurance Company of this city, was afterward reinsured in the sum of $2,500 in the Irving and Croton Companies, of New-York City.

INSURANCE OF G. & C. W. CHURCH.

The store occupied by Messrs. G. & C. W. CHURCH, No. 31 South Water-street, was insured for $15,000, and the fire involves the following companies in loss,

| | |
|---|---|
| Home, New-York | $10,000 |
| Manhattan, New-York | 5,000 |

The damage sustained to the store is fully covered.

INSURANCES OF CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

The stock of CARSON, PIRIE & CO. was greatly damaged by water; the store suffered from fire in the fifth story. The damage done to the goods will probably amount to $75,000. The loss is divided between the following companies:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lumberman's, Chi. | $15,000 | Mercantile, N. Y. | $5,000 |
| Globe, Chicago | 2,500 | Liverpool, London & | |
| Yonkers, New-York | 5,000 | Globe | 20,000 |
| Ætna, Hartford | 5,000 | Springfield Fire and | |
| Garden City, Chi | 5,000 | Marine, Mass | 5,000 |
| Underwriter's, N. Y. | 30,000 | Merchants, Hartford | 5,000 |
| Hartford Fire Ins. C. | 10,000 | Home, N. H. | 5,000 |
| Lorillard, N. Y. | 5,000 | Relief, N. Y. | 5,000 |
| Resolute, N. Y. | 5,000 | | |
| Total | | | $122,000 |

The loss on the building was about $5,000, and was insured for 14,000 in the following companies:

| | |
|---|---|
| Phœnix, Hartford | $7,000 |
| Ætna, Hartford | 7,000 |
| Total | $14,000 |

INSURANCES OF TOLMAN, PINKHAM & CO.

The store occupied by TOLMAN, PINKHAM & CO., and owned by CORNELIUS PRICE, was damaged to the amount of [illegible]. The policies of insurance were from the following companies:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mutual, [illegible] | $2,500 | Narragansett, Providence | $3,000 |
| Traders', [illegible] | 2,500 | Merchants, Providence | 2,500 |
| American, [illegible] | 2,500 | | |
| Total | | | $13,000 |

By far the greater losers from the fire are the firms of VAN HORN, MURRAY & CO. and G. & C. W. CHURCH.

### A Father Ruined by the Forgeries of his Son—A Man with Three or Four Wives—The Swindler's Operations in Nashville.

*From the Nashville Press and Times, Aug. 18.*

A stranger came to Nashville, in the guise of a gentleman in December last, and it was not long before he contracted a copartnership with Mr. S. J. UNDERWOOD, an estimable gentleman of this city, for the purpose of carrying on the business of painting. No suspicions were entertained that HORACE A. ROSS, the polished and intelligent member of the new firm, was a wolf in sheep's clothing. Time moved on, and the joint business prospered.

Meantime, the black-hearted scoundrel had passed himself off as a single gentleman, and he soon became a welcome visitor in the society of the ladies. Among other acquaintanceships, he formed that of a very lovely, intelligent girl. Learning that she possessed property in her own right, his attentions soon became pointed. She returned his apparent love, and when he made honorable proposals of marriage, she, knowing nothing of his previous history, accepted him, and they were married. Soon, however, the newly-made husband discovered that he had been misinformed about the property of his wife. She had brought him nothing. He then grew neglectful, and in May last, hastily collected all the outstanding bills due to his firm, and with some $500 thus gathered together, he quietly slipped away from Nashville, leaving unpaid accounts to the amount of several hundred dollars. He has not been heard from since.

A few days ago Mr. UNDERWOOD, who has endeavored to trace the villain, received a letter detailing his history previous to coming to Nashville. As a boy he had resided with his father in the neighborhood of Rochester, New-York. HORACE grew up to manhood in rebellion to kind-hearted parental authority, and finally forged his father's name to notes to a considerable amount. These the grief-stricken old man paid in full by a sacrifice of his property, to save his criminal child from the State Prison.

Subsequently, HORACE married a very worthy young woman. With her he lived a short time, and and then robbed her of all her property he could lay his hands upon, basely deserting her.

He next turned up in New-York City, but he was compelled to flee to avoid arrest. He selected Philadelphia as the sphere of his new operations. While there he manufactured notes to a large amount, buying them with a patent right for making paper oil cloth, and varnishing wall paper. He repaired at once to Rochester, where he commenced business, but was again forced to flee to preserve his personal liberty. He was in Buffalo but a short time before circumstances again made flight necessary. In company with a prostitute to whom he had become attached, he fled to parts unknown, leaving his wife stripped of almost her last dollar.

In this man's life are periods whose history is yet unknown. But enough of his character is revealed to make it probable that he was busy at such times with his usual schemes of rascality. His general plan of operations seems to be to visit some prominent town. Easily making acquaintances, he chooses his victims, with one forming a copartnership, with the other contracting marriage, ending his work by robbing and deserting both on the first favoring opportunity. Already dark revelations of the existence of several wives beside the two known, are creeping to light. He is about five feet eight inches high, dark auburn hair, very high forehead, is a little bald on the top of his head, and he wears a moustache and goatee. His age is about thirty. He is neat in his personal appearance, has an oily and persuasive tongue, and an excellent address. Whoever arrests him can doubtless secure a liberal reward, beside performing an inestimable service to society at large. Further information about him can be had by addressing S. COLLINS, attorney at law, Rochester, N. Y., or S. J. UNDERWOOD, No. 99 South College-street, Nashville, Tenn.

### Improvement of Navigation in the Western Rivers.

*From the St. Paul (Minn.) Daily Press, Aug. 19.*

Major-Gen. G. K. WARREN, the late distinguished commander of the Sixth Army Corps, whose brilliant services in that capacity, and as Chief Engineer of the Army of the Potomac, render his name and recent career familiar to all our citizens, arrived in this city yesterday.

Some time ago we noticed the fact that Gen. WARREN had been designated by the War Department to superintend the official surveys of the Mississippi and Minnesota and St. Croix Rivers, provided for by a recent act of Congress, with a view to the improvement of navigation therein. His early arrival here indicates that the surveys are to be at once commenced, and energetically prosecuted, and it is presumed they will be consummated before the close of navigation, so that his official report of the results will be laid before Congress at its next session. The work is of great importance to the people of the Upper Mississippi, and especially to those of Minnesota. The necessity of devising some means for the improvement of low water navigation in the Mississippi above Lake Pepin—and in the important tributary which forms the natural outlet of one-third of the peopled area—has long been seriously felt. There is abundant water in these rivers, even in the dryest seasons, for all purposes of navigation, and the only question has been how to prevent its diffusion over the wide and shallow bed, and the consequent obstruction of the channel by innumerable sand bars.

### Freedmen's Affairs in Mississippi.

Major-Gen. T. J. WOOD, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Mississippi, has submitted to Major-Gen. HOWARD a report of the operations of the Bureau in that State during the month of July. Gen WOOD is of the opinion that the appointment of Commissioners under the provisions of the Civil Rights Bill will afford the freedmen a channel through which the more discriminating State laws may be restrained in their partial distribution of justice. The seizure of arms in the possession of freedmen, the system of passes which planters are slow to relinquish as necessary to the

black man, and many of the customs under the old *regimé* result more from a want of appreciation of the word "free" than through a deliberate and wilful intention to oppress. These feelings apply to the better class, for there exists in that section a wider distinction between the law-abiding and lawless classes, probably, than in any other section of the South. The lawless class is by far in the majority, if the fear manifested by the better class is a proof. The threatened attack on the Bureau officers at Meridian proved but a threat, though the active measures taken for its prevention probably had a good effect.

The higher courts have adjourned, and a petty spirit of malignity is apparent in the magistrates' courts, though not in so great a measure as heretofore, as there is a somewhat greater regard for justice, and the old spirit of oppression is gradually disappearing. In many of the districts of the State the more vindictive planters take advantage of the provision of the contracts with freedmen, which provides that they may be dismissed before the expiration of their contract, with forfeiture of all pay and allowances, by reason of improper behavior or negligence. Many planters, therefore, when the demand for labor is not immediate, seek pretexts for the dismissal of their laborers, and discharge them without payment of even a portion of their hard-earned wages. This practice has caused increased destitution in many localities, and, consequently, a greater number of rations were issued to freedmen than during the previous month.

Gen. WOOD states that the military force in the State is inadequate to the proper performance of the duties required in sustaining the operations of the bureau and in protecting the freedmen. He therefore requests that it be increased from the present force—a battalion of regular infantry—to a force sufficiently large to insure complete protection.

## POLITICAL ITEMS.

A National Union County ticket, embracing a list of candidates for the General Assembly and the various county offices, has been renominated in Alleghany County, Pennsylvania. The Pittsburgh *Republic* places it at the head of its columns, and says: "It has been formed by a general fusion of all interests, by selecting gentlemen who have hitherto acted with the Democratic and Republican Parties, but who are now warm supporters of President JOHNSON's restoration policy, and closely identified with the commercial and manufacturing interests of these great communities. The candidates are all gentlemen of incorruptible integrity, spotless character and varied business qualifications. It is not of their own solicitation that they have been placed in the position of candidates for popular favor; it is the result of the unanimous choice of citizens of the county, who desire to see these offices filled with honest and capable men. We feel confident that the people of Alleghany County will yield the ticket a hearty and enthusiastic support. There is a tower of strength in the names of the gentlemen selected, and we have no doubt of their triumphant election."

The Augusta *Chronicle* states that the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Dr. JONES, as Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College of Georgia, in Augusta, has been filled by the appointment of Col. GEORGE W. RAINS. Col. RAINS entered the Military Academy in 1838. At the time of graduating, in 1842, he divided the honors of his class with Prof. EUSTIS, of Harvard College, and Gen. NEWTON of the United States Engineers. He assisted in the construction of Fort Warren, and at Boston, in 1843, was appointed an Assistant Professor of Chemistry, &c., at West Point. In 1846 he resigned this position to participate in the Mexican War. After nearly fifteen years' service in the army, Col. RAINS resigned and became President and one of the proprietors of the Washington Iron Works, Newburg, N. Y. He gave up this position at the commencement of the late war, and came South, thus sacrificing Northern interests, and was solicited by Mr. DAVIS to take charge of the Ammunition Depot of the Confederate States—a *carte blanche* being given. At the close of the war he had nearly all the Southern arsenals under his command.

Hon. ALFRED ELY, in his letter declining a renomination to Congress, says: "My present business affairs and relations are such as to render it next to impossible for me to devote the necessary time to the work of the campaign. But were I at liberty to give my attention to political matters, I should still deem it my duty to withhold my name as a candidate, for the sake of keeping the party in this district so united in purpose and harmonious in action as to put far away the possibility of defeat. I cannot close without expressing my earnest hope that in the selection of a candidate for Representative in Congress, and in the whole conduct of the campaign, the interests, the unity and harmony of the entire party in this district—regardless of any man's personal advancement—will be kept steadily in view and a signal victory secured at the polls."

The Boston *Traveller*, in alluding to the proposition to nominate WENDELL PHILLIPS for Congress, says: "Mr. PHILLIPS is not known to have any aspirations for a seat in Congress, but he has many friends who would rejoice to see him elected to represent the Third District of this State, and one of these has handed us a communication presenting reasons why the Republicans of the district should nominate him. The suggestion meets with more favor than was anticipated, and may result in a strong popular movement, to which the nominating committee of the party will find it advisable to yield." A correspondent of the *Traveller* urges his nomination strenuously as the city's "best man," and says: "No representative that this city has sent since SAMUEL ADAMS will have so fitly represented her principles or so grandly crowned her name as will Mr. PHILLIPS."

The Pittsburgh (Penn.) *Chronicle* of the 18th inst., says: "We learn this morning that the appointment of Consul to Brazel, resident at Bahai, has been tendered to our esteemed fellow-citizen, WILLIAM J. RICHARDSON, the present efficient Register of this county. We further learn that two weeks time was given to accept or decline the mission, and that after due deliberation, Mr. RICHARDSON declined the appointment, which was on his part unsolicited. We believe the declination on the part of Mr. RICHARDSON was caused by a disinclination to sever his family connection for the time, and not for political reasons. It is to be regretted that Mr. RICHARDSON could not accept the appointment, as he would have made an admirable officer, in whose hands the interest of the Government would at all times have been cared for and the rights of our citizens protected."

A correspondent of the Newark *Evening Courier*, writing from Newton, N. J., Aug. 20, says: "The Congressional nominations soon to be made in this, the Fourth Congressional District, are beginning to form the theme for conversation among politicians, and you need not be suprised if all the newspaper prognostications in regard to the candidates to be chosen should prove utterly at fault. The strong feeling that has been developed by the Republicans of the district, in favor of the nomination of a soldier, has caused the name of Capt. LEWIS VAN BLARCOM, a lawyer of this town of decided ability, to be prominently named as a candidate. The most far-seeing and sagacious men of the Conservative Party say that ROSWELL COLT, of Patterson, will be nominated almost by acclamation. There is little doubt of the truth of this assertion."

The Democracy of Birmingham, Penn., at a meeting on Saturday evening, Aug. 18, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Convention, unanimously adopted the following resolution endorsing the action of the late National Union Convention at Philadelphia:

*Resolved*, That the National Convention recently assembled in Philadelphia, has demonstrated that there is a popular sentiment in favor of the immediate restoration of the "Union as it was," and a strict observance of the "Constitution as it is," and we cordially and earnestly invite all whose sympathies are with this Democratic principle to vote with us, as this is the only practicable means by which they can effectually assist in bringing about the consummation they so devoutly wish.

The following letter appeared in the Pittsburgh (Penn.) *Republic* of Aug. 21:

SPRING GARDEN, RESERVE TOWNSHIP, Aug. 20, 1866.

*To my Fellow-citizens:*

GENTLEMEN: My name having appeared as Vice-President at a Republican meeting recently held in Pittsburgh, I deem it my duty to announce publicly that the use of my name in that connection was entirely unauthorized and without my knowledge. And I beg further to say that I am a supporter of the policy of ANDREW JOHNSON and a friend of EDGAR COWAN, and will do all in my power to aid the election of the entire Anti-Radical ticket that may be in the field in this State and country at the coming election.

F. HARDTMEYER.

At the late Protestant Episcopal Convention at Syracuse, the subject of a division of the Diocese of Western New-York, introduced by Rev. Dr. SHELTON, was referred to a Committee of Fifteen to report next year. The names of the Committee are as follows: Rev. Wm. Shelton, D. D.; Rev. Israel Foote, D. D.; Rev. John Morgan Hills, Rev. S. Hanson Coxe, D. D.; Rev. Levi W. Norton, Rev. Theodore Babcock, D. D.; Rev. Amos Beach, D. D.; Rev. A. Jackson, D. D.; Hon. Hiram Denio, Hon. George F. Comstock, Hon. F. W. Hubbard, Hon. Thomas Johnson, James M. Smith, Wm. B. Douglas, Wm. R. Osborne.

At a meeting of the Democrats of McClure township, Penn., on the 18th inst., to elect delegates to the Convention in Pittsburgh on the 22d, they passed resolutions indorsing the Philadelphia Convention and President JOHNSON, congratulating the two continents on the successful laying of the Atlantic cable, and also the following: "First, in our choice for the Presidency, we prefer the hero of the Gulf, the gallant and brave old tar, Admiral FARRAGUT, who lashed himself to the rigging to better direct the messengers of destruction against the enemies of our time-honored flag."

The Albany *Argus* of Wednesday has this paragraph: "The impression is sought to be made in some quarters that a division of the ticket was agreed upon by the Committees in session at the Delavan House yesterday. Nothing of the kind was attempted or talked of. The Convention of the 11th will not be trammeled by any bargains whatever. The call is clear and explicit, and the true Union men of the State will rally under it and march to victory."

Col. SAMUEL McKELVEY, appointed to the position of United States Marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania, took the oath prescribed by the Constitution, on the 20th inst., and entered upon the duties of his office. The Pittsburgh *Republic* states that Col. McKELVEY has unsurpassed qualifications for this office, and will give as general satisfaction in the civil as he did in the military service of the Government.

The Republican Convention for the nomination of a candidate for State Senator from the Fifteenth Illinois District, embracing Knox and Fulton Counties, met on Wednesday, Aug. 15, at Lewiston, and nominated THOMAS A. BOYD. His unsuccessful competitor was GEORGE J. BERGEN, of Galesburg. The Knox County Delegation withdrew from the Convention in a body, alleging unfairness on the part of the Fulton County Delegates.

## PERSONAL.

The Abbeville (S. C.) *Banner*, of Aug. 17, contains the following: "It affords us much pleasure to announce that a late dispatch from Washington, received by the Hon. A. BURT, one of the counsel of Messrs. STOWERS, KEYES and BYRUM, states that the recent removal of these prisoners from Charleston was made without the knowledge or sanction of the President. Upon the matter being brought to his attention, the President immediately directed that an order should be issued for their removal to Fort Delaware. As there will there be no conflict between the civil and military jurisdictions we may anticipate a speedy discharge of the prisoners on *habeas corpus*."

JAMES CONNOLLY, who has been in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Troy for many years, was arrested on the 22d inst., charged with the theft of three coils of wire from the Company. He has hitherto sustained the reputation of an industrious and honest laborer. The wire was found at a junk shop, where it had been sold by CONNOLLY. He first secured the services of a carman and took one coil of wire there, disposing of the same and receiving the money for it. The other two coils he sent by the same carman, who received the money and handed it over to CONNOLLY.

On Monday night, 20th inst., the association of Old Defenders of Baltimore in 1814, assembled in annual meeting at the Old City Hall, Capt. A. E. WARNER, Sr., in the chair, and Col. NICHOLAS R. BREWER, Secretary. The annual report showed a list of 101 living members residing in the city, and 65 non-residents. Capt. WARNER, Col. BREWER and S. JENNINGS were appointed as a Committee to arrange a programme for the ensuing anniversary, and Capt. SAMUEL CHILDS and A. M. STANSBURY and ASHBURY JARRETT as a Committee to select a church for the delivery of the annual sermon on Sunday previous to the 12th.

A dispatch from Richmond to the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "A near friend of JEFFERSON DAVIS confirms the report current some time since, that he objected to several of the passages in the recent work entitled his *Prison Life*. He, however, did not say that the passages were absolute falsehoods, but simply that they were highly colored, and in numerous instances objectionable, because given to his physician as confidential or merely social utterances."

The Governor-General of Canada was expected to arrive at Quebec on the 23d inst., and for the future will make it his official residence. There is still considerable apprehension of further trouble from the Fenians, and not less than ten thousand troops are kept in constant readiness for the frontiers.

Several of the Norfolk papers state that they have authority for contradicting the statement, recently made, that the property of HENRY A. WISE had been restored to him.

FRANK FULLER, formerly Governor of Utah, and now Vice President of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, has been appointed Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, to represent Utah.

The Richmond *Times* learns upon good authority that Gen. ORD, at one time in command in that city, has been ordered to Little Rock, Ark.

Miss NANNIE F. HOUSTON, eldest daughter of Gen. SAML. HOUSTON, was married at Independence, Texas, Aug. 2, to JOSEPH C. STYLES.

## OBITUARY.

### Death of Hon. Amos P. Granger.

*From the Syracuse Journal, Aug. 21.*

It is our sad duty to announce the death of our distinguished townsman, Hon. AMOS P. GRANGER, which occurred at his residence on Church-street, at 10 o'clock last (Monday) night. During a long and active career, his health has been uniformly excellent, until about six years ago, when he suffered a severe stroke of paralysis, from which he never recovered. His death was hastened by dysentery, which set in a fortnight ago, and his condition has been considered hopeless for nearly a week. He was in the seventy-eighth year of his age, and leaves a widow, but no children.

Mr. GRANGER was born in Suffield, Hartford County, Conn., in 1780. He came to Manlius, in this county, 1811, and there engaged in mercantile pursuits. About 1820 he came to Syracuse, continued the business pursuits commenced at Manlius, and invested largely in real estate in this then promising village, wherein was laid the foundation of the liberal fortune which he subsequently became possessed of. He was a member of the first Board of Trustees of the village of Syracuse, and was subsequently for several terms President of the Village Corporation. He raised and commanded a company of militia, which was on duty at Sackets Harbor in 1812. He remained in the militia service for a number of years, and became a General, by which title he was known in after life.

Mr. GRANGER during his whole life took an active part in political affairs. He was several times the candidate of the Whig Party for Member of Congress, but unsuccessfully. He was a leading spirit in the movement which resulted in the organization of the Republican Party, and wrote and offered the series of resolutions in the Auburn Convention of 1853, which gave form to that movement. He was the successful Republican candidate for Congress in the Onandaga district in 1854, and was reëlected in 1856 by more than six thousand majority. His Congressional service was of the most honorable character. He held no public station after retiring from Congress, but his interest in the leading public questions continued unabated till the day of his death.

Mr. GRANGER was a zealous and consistent member of the Protestant Episcopal Church for about half a century. He was an officer of St. Paul's Church for thirty-five years, and resigned then on account of his ill-health. He was a thorough student of the history of the Church, and few laymen were as well acquainted as he with church affairs.

Gen. JAMES NAGLE, who died at Pottsville, Penn., on the 22d inst., was born in the town of Reading, Penn., on the 5th of April, 1822. He was a painter by trade, but had, from early life, a strong leaning for military pursuits. This led him to form a military company in the town of Pottsville, which he had made his home, and with his company he went to Mexico in 1846. He served with distinction at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Puebla, Huamantla and other places during our war with the Mexican Republic. When the late rebellion broke out, he raised the Sixth Regiment, of three months' men, with which he served at Falling Waters, and afterward a three years' regiment, (the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania,) of both of which he was Colonel. The latter regiment formed part of BURNSIDE's Ninth Corps, in the North Carolina campaign. He was engaged with it at Newbern, and subsequently at the second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam and the first Fredericksburgh. At Antietam he commanded, with distinguished gallantry, one of the brigades that stormed and took the famous bridge over the creek, which episode is believed to have decided our success in that battle. He was made a Brigadier-General on the 15th of March, 1863. In September of that year he was compelled to resign on account of heart disease, from which he has been for a considerable time a sufferer. On the back of his resignation his Division General made this indorsement: "By his intelligence, energy, zeal and courage, and his quiet, unassuming deportment, Gen. NAGLE has endeared himself to his command, and will carry with him the love and respect of the gallant troops he has so often led in battle."

Dr. NATHAN HAYWARD of St. Louis, son of Dr. HAYWARD of Boston, and Surgeon of the Twentieth Massachusetts Regiment during the war, who died suddenly of cholera at St. Louis, on Friday, was buried from Rev. Dr. ELLIOTT's church there on Sunday. He was much esteemed as a man, and was very devoted to duty. On one occasion, it is stated, after a terrible battle, he kept at work for thirty-six hours in treating the wounded and making amputations, and the great strain upon his system caused his hair to turn suddenly white. He was about to be married to the youngest daughter of Mr. CHARLES HOWARD, of Springfield, Mass. The wedding-day had been appointed for early in September, and all arrangements were perfected.

Rev. THOMAS BRAINERD, D. D., who died in Scranton, Penn., on the 21st, had been for nearly a third of a century pastor of the Pine-street Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia. His death was occasioned by apoplexy, and it was probably hastened by the shock of the death of two of his grandchildren. He was a native of Western New-York, and studied theology at the Theological Seminary at Andover, Mass. After leaving the seminary, he became associate pastor of a prominent Presbyterian Church at Cincinnati, in connection with the late Rev. Dr. LYMAN BEECHER. He also edited with great vigor and energy a weekly paper in the interests of the Presbyterian Church at Cincinnati, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER being in the office as an associate or subordinate of Dr. BRAINERD. His age at the time of his death was 61 years.

## LAW REPORTS.

### UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

**Collision—The Fact that a Steamer is Ordered by Government Officers to a Certain Unfit Wharf, does not Relieve its Officers from the Duty of Properly Securing Her When There—That the Ship Drifts with the Change of the Tide is Sufficient Evidence that She was not Properly Secured.**

*The Baltimore Steam-packet Company, Owner of the Steamer Louisiana, vs. The Flushing, College Point and New-York Steam-ferry Company, Owner of the Steamer Flushing.*—This libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Maryland District, in admiralty, to recover damages for injuries sustained by the *Flushing*, a steamboat belonging to the libelants, in a collision with the steamer *Louisiana*, in the harbor at Fortress Monroe.

On the trial it was alleged by the libelants that on the 8th of July, 1862, the *Flushing* was lying, partly sunk, on Hampton bar, in Hampton Roads, in the Chesapeake Bay, near Fortress Monroe, entirely clear of the channel, and was being operated upon by men employed to raise her; that on that day the steamer *Louisiana* arrived in Hampton Roads, and was moored to a wharf at Fortress Monroe, but subsequently parted her moorings, and, under a heavy wind from the northeast, drifted up the Roads broadsides against and across the stern of the *Flushing*, destroying her cabin; that the breaking away and drifting of the *Louisiana*, and her collision with the *Flushing* were the result of gross carelessness and mismanagement on the part of the officers and crew; that the *Louisiana* was not properly moored, &c.; and that those in charge of her negligently allowed her boiler to get so low that after breaking her moorings her movements could not be controlled; that it was impossible for the *Flushing* to get out of the way, and that had the *Louisiana* been properly in hand, and under control she could readily have kept clear of the *Flushing*.

The answer alleged that the *Flushing* was derelict, forsaken and abandoned, lying partly sunk on the Hampton bar, in a very dangerous and improper position, in the highway of vessels, and an existing public nuisance; that the *Louisiana* was at the time in the service of the Government of the United States, under a charter by which the Government was bound to coal her; and that in obedience to orders emanating from the Government, and given by competent authority, the *Louisiana* proceeded to the wharf in question for the purpose of taking in coal; that the master did not select the wharf, but acted under direction of Government orders; that the wharf was so narrow that it was impossible for her to lie flush alongside, and that, for that reason, unusual pains were taken to fasten her securely, as a strong east wind was blowing, and that she was fastened by four new cables, one of which was a seven-inch cable and the others three, eight and half-inch; that the breaking away from her moorings was in consequence of the great violence of wind and wave, and not because of any negligence or want of care on the part of those in charge of her; that there was sufficient steam in the boiler, and the steamer was backed out sufficiently to drop anchor, but the fury of the storm was so great that her anchor-chain parted, and she was again free from control, the accident resulting, which was inevitable.

The trial terminated in a decree in favor of the libelant, and after appeal, which was heard at the Circuit by the Chief-Justice, the judgment below was affirmed. The defendants appealed to this Court, and rely mainly upon the allegation that might have been raised within a week or two after sinking; whereas, she was not raised until one hundred and thirty days after, and then by the wreck-masters, by means of hydraulic power. That there was nothing in the case to show that she might not have been raised within a week even. That Capt. Travers, an old steamboat captain, regularly passing in and out of the Roads in command of the steamer *Peabody*, had testified that he saw the *Flushing* lying there so long that he supposed she had been given up as a wreck. That it had been sufficiently shown that the allegations of carelessness and negligence on the part of the owners and officers of the *Louisiana* were not true.

By the Court—Mr. Justice GRIER delivering the opinion:

The steamer *Flushing* being aground on Hampton Bar, out of the channel or course of vessels navigating the bay or harbor, and incapable of motion, cannot be justly charged with any participation in causing the collision. The collision being caused by the *Louisiana* drifting from her moorings, she must be liable for the damages consequent thereon, unless she can show affirmatively that the drifting was the result of inevitable accident, or a *vis major* which human skill and precaution, and a proper display of nautical skill, could not have prevented. Now a statement of facts not controverted by the testimony in the case, will show that the *Louisiana* has entirely failed to establish their defence. 1. The drifting of this vessel was not caused by any sudden hurricane which nautical experience could not anticipate. None of the numerous other vessels at that time in the harbor were driven from their moorings. The wind which arose was only what is called "a half gale," "a stiff breeze," "a little more than ordinary," the effects of which might have been anticipated and prevented by proper precaution. The fact that the steamer was ordered by the Government officers to take in coal at the old wharf, which had so narrow a front, when compared with the great length of the vessel, could not relieve the officers of the boat from the duty of securing her in such a manner as to prevent her drifting when the change of the tide and winds changed the direction of the forces acting upon the vessel. And the fact that under these circumstances she did drift, is conclusive evidence that she was not sufficiently and properly secured. It requires no assumption or affectation of any very great nautical skill in the Court to point out the defects of the management of this vessel by the mate, who was left in charge of her. In his testimony, in defence of his conduct, he says: "According to my judgment she was sufficiently made fast to lay to that wharf." When asked why he did not change the position of the boat to meet the change of tide and wind, he says: "I did not think there was any necessity for the change; we were lying very nice at the wharf; nor did I think it necessary to do more than I had done." Now if the tide and wind could have been reasonably expected to remain as it was when the vessel was fastened so "nice to the wharf," we should probably not have heard of this case. The tide was ebb when the *Louisiana* arrived at the wharf. The length of the steamer was 275 feet, and the front of the wharf was 82 feet. She was placed with her bow to the westward, facing the tide, and leaning against the wharf. The stern projected far below the wharf. So long as things were in this condition, the vessel was sufficiently secured to meet any stress or force likely to be opposed to her in that direction. But when the tide changed so as to strike the stern with a momentum increased by the high wind, and multiplied by the leverage resulting from the length of the vessel exposed below the wharf, the "necessity" for a change of position ought to have suggested itself to a person of nautical skill as a proper precaution against a danger which might justly have been anticipated. The fact that the Captain and mate "did not anticipate the breaking away of the vessel, and thought the lines sufficient to hold her," may prove their want of judgment, but not that the "accident was unavoidable," and this more especially as other disinterested witnesses, of nautical skill, have found no difficulty in securing their vessels at the same place and under similar circumstances. 2. It is not necessary to a decision of the case to show that this collision might have been averted by proper use of the anchors of the *Louisiana*, after she had broken away from her mooring at the wharf, or by a proper use of her steam power, further than to say that the testimony in that case would well justify that conclusion. You are of opinion, therefore, that the appellant has failed to show that the collision was the results of inevitable accident, and that the decree of the Circuit Court should be affirmed, with costs.

### Counterfeiting Cigar Stamps—The Escape of Lamirande Again—Green Committed—Passing Counterfeit Fifty Cent Currency—A Policeman Obstructing the Mail.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

Emanuel Goldstein was brought before the Commissioner yesterday on a charge of selling counterfeit cigar stamps.

*Isaac Fieber* testified that the prisoner called on him and offered to sell him cigar stamps; he said the witness could make money at the business, and offered them at $2 50 per thousand; he said "here are stamps for 50,000 cigars; witness took the stamps, and on going out with them to get the money; and when about two blocks off, two strange men approached him, seized hold of his hand and said, "what have you got?"; witness had one bundle for 25,000 cigars in his hand, and the other in his pocket; they said he had cigar stamps and took away the bundle he had in his hand; witness did not know who they were and went back to the house and told Goldstein the men had taken away all his stamps, and he had no money to pay him; Goldstein said he wanted the money and threatened an arrest; he went out and came in again with a man named Hammelberger, and they talked it over; some two or three weeks after this a man named Stahl said he could sell the stamps in Newark, and he went there with Stahl, taking 21,000 stamps and leaving 4,600 at his house; the stamps he had left at home were afterward taken by a policeman to the Commissioner.

*Sarah Fieber* corroborated the testimony of her husband, the last witness, adding that Goldstein called himself an officer of Mr. Harvey, the Inspector, and refused his name.

*Officer Lyon*, the policeman who made the arrest, identified the stamps he took from Fieber's house, which Fieber said he received from the defendant, and testified that Goldstein acknowledged the sale of the stamps, but said he got them from Hammelberger.

The case was adjourned to next Friday at 1 o'clock.

THE CASE OF AUGUSTUS P. GREEN.

Augustus P. Green, the Deputy United States Marshal, who allowed Surean Lamirande to escape, was up before the Commissioner yesterday for further examination. The defence offered no testimony, and the Commissioner held the accused to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A COUNTERFEIT CASE.

Conrad Neiferdorf and Charles Sibuld were arrested and brought before the Commissioner, charged with passing fifty cent currency stamps on Charles Hinstedt, a lager-beer saloon at No. 99 Hester-street, in payment for lager-beer. The accused were held for examination.

OBSTRUCTING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

John Knipe, a police officer of the Fourth Precinct, was taken before the Commissioner charged with obstructing the United States mail. It appears that a few days ago Robert Graham was driving a United States mail wagon, and as it passed down Cortlandt-street, a truck, driven by a man whose name is unknown, collided with the mail wagon, causing a difficulty between the drivers. The complainant alleges that in the course of the quarrel he was prevented by the policeman from proceeding with the mails, and that the policeman dragged him from his seat on the wagon and took him to the Station-house. The police officer was subsequently arrested, and upon being taken to the Station-house represented the facts in a very different light. The examination in the case was set down for Monday next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

### The Eighteenth Ward Market—The Elevated Railroad.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Barnard.

*In re. the Application of the Commissioners for the Erection of a Public Market vs. M. T. Brennan.*—This was a *mandamus* to compel the Comptroller to issue Revenue bonds for $75,000 for the purpose of building a market in the Eighteenth Ward.

Counsel for the Comptroller claimed that the matter had been already up before the Courts on a motion to compel the Common Council to issue the bonds. The Supreme Court had decided that that body must issue the bonds, and not the Comptroller. From that order an appeal was pending in the Court of Appeals, and this may be an answer to the present application.

Counsel for the petitioners claimed that the application formerly made was under a law of 1865, while the present was under a law of 1866.

The Court took the papers and reserved its decision.

THE ELEVATED RAILROAD.

*A. T. Stewart et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.*—This was the argument on the order to show cause why the Common Council should not be restrained from granting the elevated railway franchise which they had passed over the Mayor's veto. The case excites considerable interest among property-owners on Broadway and adjoining streets, and a number of them were in Court.

In consequence of a death in Ex-Judge Hilton's family, necessitating his absence from Court, the matter was adjourned to Thursday next.

### The Case of Fatty Davis.

Before Judge Russel.

The case of "Fatty" Davis, *alias* James Dolan, who was some time ago arrested by the Police, and by Justice Dowling committed to the Penitentiary for sixty days under the vagrant act, was up, by adjournment, on *habeas corpus* before Judge RUSSEL yesterday. The Judge decided that, as the law and the decisions of the Supreme Court were in favor of the release of the prisoner, he must be guided thereby. In discharging the prisoner from custody, he took occasion to say that it was his desire to aid the Police all in his power in clearing the City of thieves, and he regretted that in this case he could not hold him, but the law must govern him.

As soon as the decision was uttered, and "Fatty" Davis was retiring from the Judge's Chambers, Inspector Carpenter laid his hand upon him, and informed him that he was again in custody on a bench warrant for a theft committed at Albany.

Meantime, notwithstanding this decision, the thieves have no reason to take much comfort, as the Police intend to pursue the course they recently adopted until they are positively enjoined from so doing by the Courts.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 24, 1866.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | U. S. 5s, '74, C. | 99⅛ | 800 | Boston W. P. | 32⅝ |
| 5,000 | U. S. 6s, '81, C. Indorsed | 111 | 800 | do | 32⅛ |
| 50,000 | U.S.6s,5-20s.C'62. | 110¼ | 1000 | do | 32⅜ |
| 50,000 | U.S.6s,5-20sC.'65. | 108 | 800 | do....2d call | 32⅜ |
| 20,000 | do | 108⅛ | 200 | Pac. Mail S. S. Co. | 225 |
| 10,000 | U. S. 5s, 10-40s.C. | 101⅜ | 400 | do | 226 |
| 3,000 | T. Notes. 7 3-10s First Ser. | 106 | 100 | do.....s60 | 225 |
| 80,000 | do.....2d Ser. | 106 | 400 | do | 226½ |
| 13,000 | do....2d call | 106 | 300 | Erie R. | 74⅜ |
| 13,000 | do.....3d Ser. | 106 | 400 | do | 74⅝ |
| 10,000 | N. Y. St.7s,Bounty Loan | 105 | 200 | do | 74⅛ |
| 4,000 | Virginia 6s | 70 | 100 | do.....s10 | 74½ |
| 2,000 | do | 70½ | 100 | do.....s60 | 73¼ |
| 9,000 | do | 70¼ | 300 | do.....2d call | 74 |
| 3,000 | N. Car. 6s...ex-C | 64 | 800 | Reading R. | 115¾ |
| 2,000 | N. Car. New B's. | 64½ | 300 | do.....b30 | 115⅝ |
| 1,000 | Tenn. 6s.New | 69 | 600 | do | 115⅝ |
| 3,000 | Missouri 6s | 78 | 200 | do.....s10 | 115½ |
| 35,000 | O. & M. Cer. | 29⅝ | 100 | Mich. Cen. | 113⅜ |
| 4,100 | do | 29½ | 50 | do | 113⅝ |
| 3,000 | do | 29¾ | 350 | do | 113½ |
| 1,000 | C.,Bur.& Q.8s,1st | 110 | 100 | do | 113⅝ |
| 3,000 | C.&N.W.S.F.Bs. | 96⅛ | 700 | Mich. S. & N. I. | 86 |
| 5,000 | Al. & T. H. Inc. | 76 | 200 | do | 85⅞ |
| 5,000 | Mich.So.S.F.Bs. | 96¼ | 100 | do.....b10 | 86 |
| 5,000 | C. & N.W. Con. Conv. Bds. | 81 | 200 | do.....2d call | 85⅞ |
| 5,000 | Peninsula 1st M. | 83 | 300 | Cleve. & Pitts | 87⅞ |
| 1,000 | M.&P.duC.1stM. | 101 | 106 | Cle. Col. & Cin. R. | 111½ |
| 75 | Merchants' Bank | 116 | 1200 | Chic. & N. W. | 37 |
| 13 | Shoe & L. Bank | 110½ | 1400 | do | 37½ |
| 15 | do | 110 | 1500 | Chic. & W.N.Pref. | 68½ |
| 10 | Ocean Bank | 101 | 200 | Clev.& Tol. R. | 116 |
| 100 | Cum. Coal P. | 48 | 500 | Chic. & R. I. R. | 109½ |
| 200 | do....2d call | 47⅜ | 600 | do | 109⅝ |
| 200 | Amer. Coal | 62½ | 1400 | do | 109⅝ |
| 810 | West. U. Tel. | 58½ | 100 | do.....b10 | 109¾ |
| 200 | do | 58 | 200 | Tol., W. & W. | 47 |
| 100 | do | 57⅞ | 100 | do | 47⅛ |
| 100 | Spruce H. Coal | 4⅞ | 100 | do | 47¼ |
| 1500 | do.....b60 | 5 | 50 | New-Jersey C. | 126 |
| 200 | Rutland Mar. | 20 | 10 | do | 126½ |
| 200 | Lehigh & Sus. | 5 | 600 | P., F. W. & C. | 105¼ |
| 200 | Mariposa Pref. | 28¼ | 10 | do | 105 |
| 400 | do | 28⅛ | 200 | Alt. & T. H. | 41 |
| 100 | N. Y. Central | 104⅛ | 300 | do | 40¾ |
| 100 | Erie R. P.....b10 | 78 | 300 | Alt. & T. H.Pr. | 72 |
| 100 | Ill. Cen. R. | 123⅝ | 200 | do | 72¼ |
| | | | 300 | Mar. & C. 1st P. | 42 |
| | | | 100 | Chic. & Alton | 107¾ |
| | | | 100 | H. & St. J. | 36½ |

**1 O'CLOCK BOARD.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $2,400 | U. S. 6s, '81. C. | 111⅛ | 200 | Erie R. | 74⅜ |
| 7,000 | N. Car. 6s..ex-C. | 64⅛ | 400 | Reading R. | 115¾ |
| 6,000 | Virginia 6s | 70½ | 1600 | do | 115⅞ |
| 1,000 | Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R. | 78 | 300 | M. S. & N. I. | 85⅞ |
| 100 | Central Coal | 53½ | 300 | Ill. Cen. R. | 123⅝ |
| 200 | West. U. Tel. | 57⅞ | 600 | Cleve. & Pitts | 87⅞ |
| 200 | Mariposa Pr. | 28 | 600 | Chi. & N. W. | 37⅛ |
| 100 | At. Mail S. Co..b60 | 115 | 200 | Chi. & N. W. P. | 68⅝ |
| 100 | Spruce H. C. | 4⅞ | 50 | Cleve. & Tol. | 116¼ |
| 300 | do.....b10 | 5 | 200 | Chic. & R. I. | 109½ |
| 500 | Ashb'n Coal | 18 | 100 | P., F.W. & C. | 105⅛ |
| 100 | Bos. Water P. | 32 | 200 | do | 105⅛ |
| 500 | do | 32⅛ | 100 | Tol., Wab. & W. | 46⅜ |
| 200 | do | 32¼ | 100 | Chic. & Alt. | 108 |
| 250 | Pac. M. St. Co. | 227 | 300 | Mil. & St. P. Pr. | 70¼ |
| | | | 300 | do | 70½ |

**2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $7,000 | U.S.6s,5-20sC.'64. | 108⅝ | 500 | Reading R. | 115⅛ |
| 30,000 | U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. | 102 | 500 | do | 115⅜ |
| 50,000 | O. & M. C. | 29½ | 200 | Mich. Cen. R. | 114 |
| 300 | Mar. Pref. | 27⅞ | 600 | Mich. S. & N. I. | 85½ |
| 100 | do | 27¾ | 50 | Clev. & Pitts | 87⅞ |
| 300 | Boston W. P. | 32 | 400 | Chi. & N. W. | 37 |
| 100 | Central Coal | 53½ | 600 | do | 36⅞ |
| 100 | do.....b30 | 53¾ | 100 | Chic. & N. W. P. | 68⅛ |
| 100 | Rutland Mar. | 20 | 200 | Clev. & Tol. | 116 |
| 100 | Pac. M. S. Co | 226½ | 400 | Chi. & R. I. | 109¼ |
| 400 | N. Y. Cen. | 104 | 100 | Tol., Wab. & W. | 46⅜ |
| 100 | Erie Railroad | 73⅝ | 300 | P., Ft. W. & C. | 104¾ |
| 100 | do | 73¾ | 100 | Alt. & T. H. | 39⅝ |
| 200 | Alt. & T.H. P. | 71½ | | | |

**OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Spruce Hill C.....s3 | 4⅞ | 200 | Reading R.....b3 | 115⅞ |
| 100 | Quick. Min. Co..b3 | 51½ | 100 | Ill. Cen. R.....c | 123¾ |
| 500 | Mar. Min. Pr.....b3 | 28 | 200 | Clev. & Pitts.....c | 88⅛ |
| 500 | New-York C.....b3 | 104 | 700 | do.....s3 | 88 |
| 100 | Erie R. | 73⅝ | 600 | Chic. & N. W.....b3 | 37½ |
| 600 | do.....b3 | 74¾ | 100 | do.....s3 | 37 |
| 2000 | do.....c | 74⅝ | 100 | Chic. & N. W. P. | 68⅜ |
| 700 | Mich. S. & N. I. | 85⅞ | 100 | do.....c | 68⅛ |
| 500 | do.....b3 | 86 | 200 | M. & C. 1st P.....s3 | 41⅝ |
| 1400 | do | 86 | 100 | do | 42 |
| 200 | do.....s3 | 86 | 200 | do.....b60 | 42¼ |
| 500 | do.....c | 86 | 200 | M. & C. 2d P.....s3 | 21¼ |
| 500 | do | 86⅜ | 100 | P., Ft. W. & C. | 105 |

**OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 300 | Boston W. P. | 32 | 400 | N. Y. Cen.....x-d | 103⅜ |
| 100 | do.....b3 | 32 | 400 | Reading R.x-d | 115½ |
| 200 | Spruce Hill C. | 4⅞ | 700 | do.....b3 | 115⅛ |
| 300 | do.....b10 | 5 | 800 | Mich. S. & N. I. | 85⅝ |
| 100 | Rutland Mar. | 20 | 100 | do.....b5 | 85¾ |
| 100 | do.....b3 | 20⅛ | 200 | do.....b3 | 85¾ |
| 100 | West. U.Tel. | 58½ | 100 | Ill. Cen. R..x-d..s3 | 123⅛ |
| 100 | do.....b3 | 58 | 300 | Clev. & P. R.....c | 87⅞ |
| 500 | do | 57⅞ | 100 | Chic., R. I. & Pac. | 109⅜ |
| 100 | do.....s15 | 57⅞ | 100 | do.....b3 | 109⅜ |
| 200 | do.....s3 | 57⅞ | 100 | Mar.&C.1st Pr..x-d | 42½ |
| 300 | Erie R. | 74⅛ | 200 | M.&C.2d P.x-d | 21¼ |
| 800 | do | 74¼ | 1100 | Chi. & N. W.....s3 | 37 |
| 100 | do.....s5 | 74¼ | 100 | do.....s30 | 37 |
| 100 | do.....s10 | 74⅛ | 100 | do.....b10 | 37⅛ |
| 100 | do.....b10 | 74¼ | 300 | Chi. & N.W. P. | 68¼ |
| 200 | do.....s3 | 74⅛ | 100 | do.....b15 | 68⅜ |
| 400 | do.....b3 | 74¼ | 200 | do.....s3 | 68¼ |

**OPEN BOARD—3 P. M.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $10,000 | Ohio&M. Cer.s3 | 29⅛ | 300 | M. So. & N. I. | 85½ |
| 10,000 | do | 29⅛ | 100 | do.....b10 | 85⅛ |
| 200 | Spruce H. C. | 4⅞ | 200 | do.....b3 | 85¾ |
| 100 | Quicksilver | 56⅛ | 500 | do | 85⅝ |
| 100 | do.....b3 | 50⅛ | 100 | do.....b3 | 85⅝ |
| 100 | Mar. Min Co. P. | 27⅛ | 100 | do.....s15 | 85¼ |
| 400 | do.....s3 | 27½ | 100 | do.....b5 | 85⅝ |
| 100 | do.....b30 | 27⅜ | 100 | Ill. Cen. R.....x-d | 123 |
| 200 | West. U. Tel. | 58 | 100 | Chic., R. I. & Pac. | 109⅛ |
| 400 | Reading R.....x-d | 115⅜ | 100 | do.....s3 | 109⅛ |
| 200 | do.....b3 | 115⅝ | 800 | Chic.& N. W. | 36¾ |
| 200 | Erie Railroad | 73⅝ | 200 | do.....s3 | 36⅝ |
| 200 | do.....b3 | 73⅝ | 200 | do.....b30 | 36⅞ |
| 300 | do.....s3 | 73¼ | 300 | Chi.& N. W.P.....b3 | 68 |
| 300 | do | 73 | 200 | do | 68 |
| 700 | do | 73⅛ | 100 | M.& C.1st P.x-d. | 42¼ |
| 300 | do.....s3 | 73⅛ | 100 | M.&C.2d P.x-d.b10 | 21⅜ |
| 200 | do.....b3 | 73¼ | | | |

FRIDAY, Aug. 24—P. M.

There was a fall of *two per cent.* in the price of Gold to-day, although a bonus of ¾@1 ₩ cent. per day was exacted for its use early in the forenoon. The decline from 150¼ to 148¼@⅝ which soon followed, was variously attributed to the indifference of Money lenders to continue their facilities to the Gold Room combination, and to the want of good faith among and between the various houses in the combination. Whatever may have been the cause, the combination before 1 o'clock appeared to be demoralized, and before the close of 'Change hours Gold could be borrowed for ⅛ ₩ cent. until Saturday. In further explanation of the sudden breakdown it was rumored on the Street that the Government was prepared to anticipate the $22,000,000 Gold Interest due on the various 5-20s on the 1st of November. But this, we are quite sure, had no other foundation than a suggestion at the Treasury Office, not at all official, that some arrangement may possibly be made to accept the November coupons, in advance, for Customs Duties, should the demand for Gold for this object seem to tend, through September and October, to aggravate the scarcity of Gold in the Open market. Next week the Government will appropriate and pay out $4,250,000 in Gold for the September interest on the 10-40-years' 5 ₩ cent stock of 1864.

The Foreign Exchanges for Saturday's mail were done at very low rates, and the business altogether not large. Short sight Bills on London banking names, were pressed on sale at 107 @107¼ ₩ cent., and this quotation further reduced 60 day Bills to 105@105½ for Merchant, and 106@106½ for Banking signatures. The sudden decline in Gold to 148½ ₩ cent. failed to enhance the demand for Exchange materially, though some additional business may be done in the morning before the sailing of the steamers.

Money worked steady to the Stock Brokers at 4@5 ₩ cent. The market is easy, and the Public Funds were again in free demand for the employment of balances, the rates being ¼@⅜ ₩ cent. better than yesterday on the new 5-20s and the 7-30 Currency Loans.

On the Stock Exchange, on the Railway speculation, a large business was done at the early Boards, at the full rates of Thursday: but after 1 o'clock there was some disposition to bear the market, and before the close of the day the prices were off from ⅛ to ⅜ ₩ cent. on the general list, and as much as 1@1½ ₩ cent. on Erie. The movement in the latter has been characterized throughout the week by very frequent ups and downs, and the purpose and policy of the chief *Bulls* in the stock appear to the Exchange Room very considerably involved in mystery. Whether it has reference mainly to a round advance in price for the purpose of *selling* out, or to the October election for the purpose of *turning* out, is not understood. In the other New-York and Western Roads there was no especial feature. New-York Central and Fort Wayne stronger; Rock Island not quite so firm as yesterday; Northwestern of both classes in better demand; Michigan Southern lower; Michigan Central and Toledo both quite strong. In Reading the contest between the demand to buy at 115⅛@115⅜ and the disposition to bear at 115½@116 are pretty nearly balanced. The coal tonnage of the Road for the week is unexpectedly large—97,719 tons.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made in comparison with Thursday night. The general market left off unsettled, including Gold and Exchange.

| | Thurs. | Fri. | | Thurs. | Fri. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 10-40s | 101¾ | 102 | N. West Pref. | 68 | 68 |
| U. S. 5-20s | 110 | 110½ | Rock Island | 109⅜ | 109⅝ |
| U. S. 7.30s | 105⅞ | 106⅛ | Fort Wayne | 104⅝ | 104⅞ |
| N. Y. Central | 103⅝ | 104⅛ | Cumb'land Coal | 47¾ | 47⅜ |
| Erie | 74⅜ | 73 | Quicksilver | 50⅜ | 50⅜ |
| Hudson | 119 | 119 | W. U. Telegraph | 58 | 58 |
| Reading | 115⅜ | 115⅛ | Mariposa Pref. | 27⅝ | 27⅛ |
| Mich. Southern | 85⅝ | 85⅝ | Canton | 52⅛ | 52⅛ |
| Illinois Central | 78¾ | 123 | Ohio Certificates | 29⅝ | 29⅜ |
| Pittsburgh | 39¾ | 87¾ | American Gold | 150⅝ | 148⅜ |
| Missouri 6s | 12 | 79 | Bills on London | 107 | 108⅝ |
| Northwest | 36⅞ | 36⅞ | | | |

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | 120 | Bank of the Republic | 118 |
| Manhattan | 132 | Bank of N. America | 108 |
| Merchants' | 116 | Irving | 102 |
| Mechanics' | 114½ | Metropolitan | 125¼ |
| Union | 116 | Market | 110½ |
| America | 130 | Nassau | 110 |
| Phenix | 102 | Shoe and Leather | 110 |
| Merchants' Exch'ge | 112 | Corn Exchange | 118 |
| Seventh Ward | 105 | Continental | 101 |
| State of New York | 106 | St. Nicholas | 104 |
| Commerce | 111 | Marine | 140 |
| Mechanics' Bkg. Ass. | 108 | Commonwealth | 104½ |
| Ocean | 101 | Impt'rs. & Traders | 114 |
| American Exchange | 119½ | Central National | 111 |
| Chatham | 135 | Fourth National | 104 |

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883 | 91 | Lack. & West'n Bds. | 97 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887 | 92½ | Del. L. & W. 2d M. | 102½ |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s. R Est. | 90 | Tol. & Wab. 1st M. | 92 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n. | 89 | Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex. | 91 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876 | 101 | Tol. & Wab. 2d M. | 80½ |
| N. Y.Cen. 7s, '65-'76 | 102½ | Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds. | 62½ |
| Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879 | 102½ | Gt. Western, 1st M. '68. | 95 |
| Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883 | 100 | Gt. Western 1st M., '88. | 89 |
| Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880 | 96 | Gt. Western 2d M., '83. | 70½ |
| Buff..N.Y.& E.1stM.'77. | 96 | Quincy & Tol.1st M., '90. | 75 |
| Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., 1869 | 102½ | Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M. | 99 |
| Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. 1875 | 98 | Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund. | 103 |
| Hud. R. 7s, conv. '67 | 100 | N. J. Central 2d M. | 104 |
| Harlem 1st M.'69-'72 | 101½ | Pitts.Ft.W.& Ch.1st M. | 102 |
| Harlem convMtg&S.F. | 98 | Pitts. Ft.W.&Ch. 2d M. | 96½ |
| Harlem 3d mort '68 | 97 | Pitts.,Ft.W.&Ch. 3d M. | 88 |
| Mich. C. 8 p. c. 1869-'72 | 110 | Cleve. & P. 2d M. | 92 |
| Mich.C.nw.1st M.8s.'82 | 112 | Cleve. & P. 3d Con. | 92 |
| Ch.B.& Q. 8 p. c. 1st M. | 110 | Cleve. & P. 4th mort. | 75½ |
| Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2d M. | 90 | Chic. & Alton. S. F. | 97 |
| N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868 | 95½ | Chi. & Al. 1st M. | 98 |
| Mich.S.& N.I.S.F. 7 ₩ c. | 96 | Chi. & Al. income | 91 |
| Pac.R.7's guart'd by Mo | 80 | Peninsula R. R. bonds | 82 |
| Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. 1875 | 108½ | Mil. & St.Paul 1st M. | 88 |
| Alton & T. H. 1st M. | 90 | Mil. & St. Paul 2d M. | 80 |
| Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf. | 80½ | Marietta & Cin. 1st M. | 81 |
| Alton & T. H. 2d M. in. | 75 | Chi. & Mil. 1st mort. | 90 |
| Chi. & N. W. S. F. | 96½ | McGregor West. 1st M. | 80 |
| Chi. & N. W. 1st M. | 88 | N. Y. & N. Haven 6s | 90 |
| Cons. 7 ₩ c. conv. | 80 | N. Y. & N. Haven 7s | 100 |
| Han. & St. Jo. L. G. | 97½ | | |

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $3,522,589 39; including for Customs, $538,000; Gold Notes, $276,000. Payments, $1,883,840 83. Balance, $95,555,905 57.

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $2,071,161. The following is the summary of the week:

| | CONSUMPTION DIRECT. | | WAREHOUSED. | | WITHDRAWN. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pkgs. | Value. | Pkgs. | Value. | Pkgs. | Value. |
| Man. of Wool | 1,487 | $687,830 | 537 | $239,873 | 588 | $253,149 |
| Man. of Cotton | 810 | 239,621 | 95 | 32,450 | 168 | 49,269 |
| Man. of Silk | 327 | 339,617 | 125 | 119,614 | 69 | 72,098 |
| Man. of Flax | 739 | 186,434 | 148 | 53,931 | 103 | 22,455 |
| Miscellaneous | 543 | 170,333 | 9 | 8,448 | 47 | 28,992 |
| Total | 3,906 | $1,614,835 | 914 | $456,326 | 975 | $425,963 |
| | | 456,326 | | | | 1,614,835 |
| Total entered | | $2,071,161 | | Total marketed | | $2,040,798 |

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)
30 Wall Street, N. Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.
Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.
Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.
Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

D. C. & R. H. FISK,
DEALERS IN U. S. SECURITIES,
NO. 16 NASSAU-ST.,
Under the Fourth National Bank,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
United States 6's of 1881.
United States 5-20 Bonds.
United States 10-40 Bonds.
United States 7-30 Treasury Notes.
United States Compound Interest Notes, and
All other United States Securities.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 24, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 4,599 bbls. Flour, 108 bbls. and 200 bags Corn Meal, 28,316 bushels Wheat, 88,598 bushels Corn, 44,875 bushels Oats, 50 pkgs. Cut Meats, 16 pkgs. Lard, and 298 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in moderate demand at $8 37½@ $8 50 for Pots, and $13 50@$14 for Pearls. ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been inactive at unchanged prices.

CANDLES—Have been in request and steady in price.

COFFEE—Has attracted more attention at full prices. Java, 25c.@26c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@20c.; Laguayra, 18c.@19c.; Rio, 15½c.@ 20c., in gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been more sought after at rather firmer prices, but closes heavily. Middlings 33c.@ 36c., chiefly within the range, ₩ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 2,800 bales against receipts of 209 bales.

*Movements in Cotton at this Port.*

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Receipts thus far this week | 4,553 |
| Receipts since Aug. 1 | 23,422 |
| Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866 | 432,927 |
| Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865 | 860,217 |
| Exports since Aug. 1 | 12,390 |
| Exports since Jan. 1, 1866 | 277,551 |
| Exports since Sept. 1, 1865 | 479,897 |

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report to-day has been as follows: Jobbers' prices—Brown Sheetings—Atlanta A, 24c.; Atlanta N, 15c.; Atlanta L, 22c. Bleeched Sheetings—Maronville, 35c.; Palmer River, 25c.; Palermo, 20c. Prints—Pacific, 19c; Donnell, 18½c.; London Mourning, 18c.; Wamsutta, 14½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 87½c.@$1 05; Meyer's I X L, prices unchanged. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 275, $32; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 525, $40. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company's Byron and Garrote, No. 1, Double Extra, French Enamelled and Silver Corrugated, $10 to $35; Goldsmith's Patent, Byron, $30; Shakespeare, $40; Cuff, $40; Lip, $30. Ticks—Franklin, 32½c.; Blackstone River, 25c. Stripes—York, 35c.; Albany, 14c.

FEATHERS—Have been quiet at former prices.

FISH—The demand has been fair for the principal kinds, and prices have been very well supported.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very moderate demand at a further reduction of 10c.@15c. ₩ bbl. Sales since our last, 6,450 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 80@$7 90; very poor to choice Extra State at $6 75@$10 10, chiefly at $6 90@$9; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $8 85@$10 10 ₩ bbl. We now quote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Superfine State and Western | $5 80 | @$7 90 |
| Extra State | 6 75 | @10 10 |
| Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. | 7 00 | @13 00 |
| Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands | 8 85 | @10 10 |
| Extra Ohio, trade and family brands | 10 15 | @13 50 |
| Extra Genesee | 10 10 | @13 25 |
| Common to choice extra Missouri | 11 00 | @16 00 |

Southern Flour continues dull and heavy. Sales since our last 470 bbls., in lots, at $10@$11 70 for poor to good, and $11 75@$16 for good to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive and nominal. Rye Flour is in moderate demand, including Superfine at $5 75@$6 65 ₩ bbl. Sales 300 bbls. Corn Meal is in more request at $4 50@$4 65 for Western, $4 60@$4 70 for Jersey, $4 75 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 90 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales 950 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been inquired for, and desirable lots have been held with much firmness. Sales since our last, 32,500 bushels, including old White Western, at $2 55@2 70; new Amber Michigan, to arrive, $2 90; very choice Amber Spring (a small lot) at a fancy price, not to be published; very poor to very good Milwaukee Club, $1 80 @$2 28; new White State, $3 10; and new Amber State, $2 80@$2 85 ₩ bushel. Corn has been in fair demand, but at droping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 92,500 bushels at 80c.@83c. for unsound, 83½c.@ 84c., chiefly at 83½c. for sound mixed Western, and 87c. for Western Yellow, ₩ bushel. Oats continue in moderate request at less buoyant prices. We quote new Chicago at 40c.@47c., Milwaukee at 46c.@ 52c., Iowa at 50c.@55c.; Jersey at 59c.@60c.; State at 59c.@60c., and Delaware at 58½c.@59c., ₩ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Rye is in good request; sales, 16,700 bushels, including Western at 90c.@95c., State at $1 07, and Canada at $1 10 ₩ bushel. The movements in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, week ending Aug. 21, Messrs. Geo. I. JONES & Co. notice thus: "FLOUR may be quoted higher, but as the market is entirely bare of all kinds excepting a few low grade superfines, prices are altogether nominal. Receipts for week, 1,385 bbls. Shipments for week, 6,375 bbls. Freights to New-York by propeller and rail, $1 10 ₩ bbl.; to Boston and Portland, by Grand Trunk Line, $1; to Buffalo by propeller, 50c. The Wheat market during the past week being under the control of a combination has been very much unsettled, and prices have varied 39c., ranging from $1 86 @$2 25. There has been no demand for shipment, the transactions being on local speculative account, principally to fill "short" sales. There is still a large number of "options" to mature this month, and if receipts do not materially increase, it is thought that prices will not decline much. Accounts from all sections of the country tributary to this port place the damage to the crop by the late rains at a much lower figure than was estimated at the beginning of the week. The crop is mostly secured, and a few days more of the fine weather we are now having will place the balance out of danger. Reports in regard to the condition of the new crop vary, although the prevailing impression appears to be that in quantity the crop will be above an average; that the quality will be good, but that the proportion of No. 2 Wheat will be greater than last year. The weather during the week, with the exception of one day, has been cool and clear, and favorable for harvest operations. The receipts for the week have been very light, being smaller than for any similar period since the opening of navigation. The stock of Wheat of all kinds in store is reported this morning at 192,000 bushels. The amount stated as being in store last week was erroneous, a discrepancy of 69,000 bushels having since been discovered between the figures on the books of the different elevators and those reported by the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. Lake Freights have advanced. We quote at 12c. on Wheat to Buffalo, and 18c. to Oswego. The receipts of Wheat for past week sum up 41,215 bushels, against 225,163 bushels for the same time last year. Shipments for week, 3,720 bushels by rail, and 110,250 bushels by lake, as follows: 58,250 bushels to Buffalo, 40,700 to Oswego, 11,000 to Ogdensburgh, and 300 to other ports. We quote No. 1 Spring Wheat in store, subject to 2c. ₩ bushel storage, at $2 18; 'seller the month' at $1 96; 'seller first half September' at $1 75, and 'seller all September' at $1 68; No. 2 quiet at $1 60@$1 61. Oats to supply the local trade are selling at 34c. for No. 1, and 31c. for No. 2. Receipts for week, 7,829 bushels; shipments for week, 54,977 bushels; freights, 8c. to Buffalo. Rye is unchanged; we quote No. 1 at 60c. in store; receipts for week, 806 bushels; shipments for week, 175 bushels. Corn is quiet and unchanged; we quote No. 1 in store at 56½c.; receipts for week, 11,988 bushels; shipments for week, 21,456 bushels."

The following will show the comparative receipts of Flour and Grain at the ports of Milwaukee, Chicago, Toledo, Detroit and Cleveland, from Jan. 1 to Aug. 18, for 1865 and 1866:

| | 1866. | 1865. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls. | 1,907,875 | 1,579,493 |
| Wheat, bushels | 11,153,327 | 12,539,071 |
| Corn, bushels | 26,002,950 | 13,830,097 |
| Oats, bushels | 9,017,958 | 7,474,344 |
| Barley, bushels | 389,287 | 506,112 |
| Rye, bushels | 1,123,824 | 424,867 |
| Total grain | 47,687,346 | 34,774,491 |

Increase 1866 over 1865: Flour 328,382 barrels, and Grain 12,912,855 bushels.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair supply and limited demand at 75c.@$1 15 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet to-day at former rates, including American, last year's crop, at 15c.@65c., and two years' old at 8c.@10c. ₩ lb. The first bale of new Hops (growth of 1866) was received yesterday by S. B. DUTCHER & Co., from CHAS C. PALMER, Esq., Waterville, Oneida Co., N. Y., one of the most extensive hop growers in the United States. It was sold to Brooklyn Brewers at $1 ₩ lb. This bale is the produce of a seedling hop, and is regarded by adepts as a very superior specimen. Its successful growth is a matter of much importance, both to growers and consumers, on account of its extreme early maturity, (for the specimen at hand is fully matured, and gives no indication of its early picking.) It possesses other good qualities, and the growth of an early seedling hop is destined to exercise a beneficial influence in many ways. Its usual time of ripening is from the 10th to the 12th of August, placing it beyond the ravages of the vermin that have so seriously scourged the crop for the last two years, for they do not appear at these early dates in sufficient number to cause much mischief, and there are other incidental advantages to the grower from its early maturing. The Cooperstown *Freeman's Journal* of yesterday says: "The appearance of the hop crop, now nearly ready for picking, gives assurance of a fair yield. The weather for the past week has been rather unfavorable, and should frequent rains continue the hop may be somewhat damaged in quality. Reports were in recent circulation that the fly had again made its appearance in this State; on inquiry, we are satisfied that little if any damage is to be apprehended from that source. Our advice to growers is sell your hops promptly on being offered a large price for them. We shall this year have hops to export."

HIDES—Have been in limited request at former quotations.

LATHS—Have been quiet, but steady in price.

LEATHER—Sole has been in moderate demand at previous figures, including Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 43c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter light Cropped, good, 45c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 50c.@55c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 33½c.@34½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 36c.@36½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 37c.@38c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 32½c.@33½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 34½c.@35½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 35½c.@36½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 32c.@32½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 34c.@34½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Damaged all weights, 30c.@34c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Poor, all weights, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 35c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle and heavy, 38c.@45c., cash, ₩ lb.

LIME—Rockland has been in fair demand at $1 50 for Common, and $2 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

LUMBER—The demand has been good for desirable qualities, and prices have been well supported, including Eastern Spruce at $22 50@$26 ₩ thousand feet; Bird's-eye Maple, Logs, ₩ sup. foot 5c.@7c.; Black Walnut, Logs, 6c.@7c.; Black Walnut, Crotches, 15c.@20c.; Black Walnut, figured and blistered, 22c.@$1 25; Yellow Pine Timber, Ga., 50c.@ 60c.; White Oak, Logs, ₩ cubic feet, 45c.@50c.; White Oak, Plank, ₩ M feet, $50@$55; White Pine Shipping Boards, $30. In Albany, according to the *Evening Journal*, "the receipts of Lumber continue large, as manufacturers are hurrying forward their stock to avoid high rates of freight in the Fall months. Lumber is accumulating on the yards to some extent, but there is not over one-half the quantity on hand that there was at the corresponding time last year. There is a full assortment of all kinds in the market. Sales are active at full rates, and the shipments are active. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals during the third week in August, in the years named, were as follows:

| | Boards and Scantling, Feet. | Shingles, M. | Timber, Cubic Feet. | Staves, Pounds. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1863 | 9,955,341 | 1,392 | 2,772 | 10,857,200 |
| 1864 | 12,464,939 | 906 | 6,000 | 4,301,648 |
| 1865 | 11,274,514 | 614 | —— | 1,414,389 |
| 1866 | 19,871,998 | 1,210 | 65,733 | 1,368,800 |

The receipts of boards and scantling continue to show a large increase over the corresponding week of last year, the excess being 8,597,484 feet. Staves also show a handsome increase of 596 M, while staves fall a little behind the receipts of last year. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Aug. 22, in the years named, were as follows:

| | Boards and Scantling, Feet. | Shingles, M. | Timber, Cubic Feet. | Staves, Pounds. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1863 | 101,684,273 | 14,754 | 96,222 | 86,124,552 |
| 1864 | 127,004,888 | 11,782 | 237,036 | 58,338,047 |
| 1865 | 123,333,938 | 8,535 | 98,174 | 12,778,605 |
| 1866 | 135,600,666 | 22,927 | 115,533 | 13,999,564 |

MOLASSES—Has been quiet and depressed, including Porto Rico at 62½c.@77½c.; English Island at 57½c.@62½c.; Cuba at 42c.@57c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue inactive, including Spirits Turpentine at 69c.@71c. ₩ gallon; Crude do. at $4 50@$4 62; Resin at $2 62½@$9 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 50 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate demand and steady. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 40; Bleached Whale at $1 50@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 70@$2 75; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$2 95; Lard Oil at $1 60@$2; Red Oil at $1@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 79@$1 81 ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in request at 27½c.@28c. for Crude, 43½c.@45c. for Refined, in bond, and 60c. for do., free, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and unsettled to-day. Sales since our last, 6,750 bbls., in lots, at $32 68@$32 93 for new Mess, closing at $32 87 cash; $30 50@$31 for one year old Mess, and $28 25@$28 75 for new Prime, ₩ bbl. Sales were also reported of 2,750 bbls. New Mess, including August, September and October delivery, sellers and buyers' options, at $32 50@$33 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in more demand, at 14½c.@15½c. for Shoulders, and 19½c.@21½c. for Hams; sales 350 pkgs. Bacon continues quiet; at 16c. for Cumberland cut, and 17c. @17½c. for short rib, ₩ lb. Lard is steadily declining; sales since our last, 390 tcs. and bbls. at 18½c.@ 21c. ₩ lb. Beef is in moderate demand at $16@$20 for new Plain Mess, and $20@$24 for new Extra do.; $8@$12 for old Plain, and $14@$17 for old extra Mess; sales have been reported of 400 bbls. Tierce Beef rules quiet. Beef Hams are neglected. Butter is in fair demand, at 30c.@45c. for State, 45c.@ 55c. for Fancy do., and 20c.@35c. for Western. Cheese is in request at 5c.@18½c. ₩ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| New-York State—firkins, fresh, ₩ lb | 43 | @44 |
| New-York State—firkins, yellow, ₩ lb | 42 | @43 |
| New-York State—firkins, second quality ₩ lb | 28 | @40 |
| New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ₩ lb | 43 | @45 |
| New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality, ₩ lb | 38 | @40 |
| New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ₩ lb | 40 | @42 |
| New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ₩ lb | 38 | @40 |
| North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ₩ lb | 36 | @38 |
| North Pennsylvania—firkins, light colored, ₩ lb | 34 | @35 |
| Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ₩ lb | 40 | @55 |
| Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ₩ lb | 38 | @55 |
| Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ₩ lb | 30 | @33 |
| Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ₩ lb | 27 | @28 |
| Western States—firkins, yellow, ₩ lb | 27 | @28 |
| Western States—firkins, second quality, ₩ lb | 26 | @27 |
| Western States—firkins, store packed, ₩ lb | 23 | @25 |
| Western States—firkins, common | 20 | @22 |

CHEESE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Factory Dairies, 1st quality, State, ₩ lb | 18½ | @18¾ |
| Factory Dairies, 2d quality, State, ₩ lb | 17 | @17½ |
| Factory Dairies, Western, ₩ lb | 17 | @18 |
| Farm Dairies, 1st quality, State, ₩ lb | 17 | @18 |
| Farm Dairies, 2d quality, State, ₩ lb | 15 | @16 |
| Farm Dairies, Western, ₩ lb | 14 | @16 |
| Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ₩ lb | 5 | @ 9 |
| Farm Dairies—common, ₩ lb | 10 | @15 |

RICE—Has been in limited request at unaltered prices.

SALT—Has been in fair demand and firm in price.

SEEDS—Have been quiet and unsettled.

SKINS—Have been in very moderate request, including Deer, Honduras, 60c.; San Juan, 52½c.; Bolivar, 40c.; Sisal, 37½c.; Vera Cruz, 60c.; Chagres, 55c.; Puerto Cabello, 47½c., in gold, ₩ lb. And Goat, Tampico, 55c.; Matamoras, 52½c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c.; Buenos Ayres, 35c.@40c.; Payta, 40c.@42c., in gold, ₩ lb.; Cape, 55c.@57½c. each; Madras, 65c.@70c. each.

SPICES—Have been in slack demand but firm, including Cassia, in mats, at 44c., gold; Cassia, in cases, 42c., gold; Ginger, 22c.@24c., currency; Mace, 85c.@ 90c., gold; No. 1 Nutmegs, 85c.@90c., gold; Pepper, 21½c.@22c., gold; Pepper, in bond, 6½c.@7c., gold; Pimento, Jamaica, 20½c.@20¾c., gold; Pimento, in bond, 4c.@4½c.; Cloves, 26½c.@27c., gold, ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in limited demand and heavy. Sales since our last, 465 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@13½c., and 180 boxes Havana, at 11½c.@12½c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars continue quiet at 13¾c.@16⅜c. ₩ lb. Messrs. STUART quote their Sugars thus: Best Crushed Granulated, 16⅜c.; White A, 15½c., and Yellow C, 15½c. cash, ₩ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 37,000 lbs., at 18½c.@21½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 93,000 lbs., at 12½c.@12⅝c., and 18,000 lbs. Grease, at 10½c.@12½c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Have been in moderate request at full prices, including Hyson—Common to fair, 90c. @$1 05; superior to fine, $1 15@$1 35; extra fine to finest, $1 40@$1 65 ₩ lb. Young Hyson—Common to fair, 85c.@$1 10; superior in fine, $1 20@$1 40; extra fine to finest, $1 50@$1 80 ₩ lb. Gunpowder and Imperial—Common to fair, $1 10@$1 25; superior to fine, $1 35@$1 50; extra fine to finest, $1 60@$1 90 ₩ lb. Hyson Skin and Twankay—Common to fair, 58c.@65c.; superior to fine, 70c. @75c.; extra fine to finest, 80c.@90c. ₩ lb. Uncolored Japan—Common to fair, 90c.@95c.; superior to fine, $1@$1 10; extra fine to finest, $1 12@$1 25 ₩ lb. Oolong—Common to fair, 80c.@85c.; superior to fine, 95c.@$1 20; extra fine to finest, $1 30@$1 70 ₩ lb. Souchong and Congou—Common to fair, 70c.@80c.; superior to fine, 90c.@$1 05; extra fine to finest, $1 15 @$1 70 ₩ lb. Orange Pecco—Common to fine, 75c.@ $1 15 ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—A moderate inquiry prevails for Leaf at former rates. Manufactured is in demand and steady, including Virginia 5s, 7s, 10s, and 12s, common to best; best at 58c.@75c.; Half pounds, 70c.@87½c.; 32s New-York, (in bond,) 60c.; 32s Virginia, (in bond,) 62½c.; Pounds, (Virginia,) 60c.@$1 25.; Navy Pounds, (Virginia,) 65c.@75c. per lb. The sales of Leaf include 487 hhds. Kentucky at 5c.@16c., and 1,300 cases Ohio and Connecticut on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales were reported to-day, of 250 bbls. bonded Western, to arrive, at 30c; and a small lot of choice do. at 35c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 650 bales Cotton, at 3-16d. by sailing vessel, and ¼d. by steamer, ₩ lb; 2,500 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 25s. ₩ ton. For London, 14,000 bushels Corn, at 5½d. ₩ bushel. For Bremen, 10,000 bushels Rye on private terms; and 50 hhds. Tobacco at 22s. 6d. For Venice, an American bark, with Tobacco, on private terms.

## FAMILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Aug. 24, 1866.

MEATS.

With liberal supplies of the principal kinds, and a very moderate inquiry, prices have favored buyers slightly. The attendance in the market to-day was unusually slim despite the fine weather, and the dealers generally complained of the dullness of business.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beef, roasting pieces, ₩ lb | 25 | @ | 30 |
| Beef, chuck-roast, ₩ lb | 20 | @ | 25 |
| Beef, round, ₩ lb | 20 | @ | 25 |
| Beef, rumps, ₩ lb | 18 | @ | 25 |
| Beef, porter-house steak, ₩ lb | 30 | @ | 40 |
| Beef, sirloin steak, ₩ lb | 25 | @ | 30 |
| Beef, coarse cuts, ₩ lb | 12 | @ | 18 |
| Beef, corned, ₩ lb | 16 | @ | 22 |
| Beef, smoked, ₩ lb | 23 | @ | 28 |
| Beef tongues, each | 87 | @1 | 25 |
| Mutton, hind-quarters, ₩ lb | 18 | @ | 25 |
| Mutton, fore-quarters, ₩ lb | 11 | @ | 14 |
| Mutton, chops, ₩ lb | 20 | @ | 25 |
| Mutton, legs, ₩ lb | 20 | @ | 25 |
| Lamb, ₩ lb | 20 | @ | 30 |
| Lamb, Spring, ₩ quarter | 1 00 | @3 | 00 |
| Pigs, roasting, each | 2 00 | @4 | 00 |
| Pork, joints, ₩ lb | 16 | @ | 18 |
| Pork steaks, ₩ lb | 16 | @ | 22 |
| Pork, corned, ₩ lb | 16 | @ | 20 |
| Bacon, ₩ lb | 23 | @ | 28 |
| Hams, ₩ lb | 24 | @ | 28 |
| Shoulders, ₩ lb | 16 | @ | 20 |
| Veal, hind-quarters, ₩ lb | 20 | @ | 30 |
| Veal, fore-quarters, ₩ lb | 12 | @ | 18 |
| Veal cutlets, ₩ lb | 30 | @ | 40 |
| Veal, fillets, ₩ lb | 30 | @ | 40 |
| Sweet Bread, each | 25 | @ | 37 |
| Sausages, country made, ₩ lb | 22 | @ | 25 |
| Lard, ₩ lb | 20 | @ | 24 |
| Suet, ₩ lb | 12 | @ | 15 |
| Tripe, ₩ lb | 8 | @ | 10 |

POULTRY AND GAME.

In this line trade has been slow and prices have been depressed. The main inquiry to-day was for broiling Chickens, of which the available supply was fair.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chickens, ₩ lb | 35 | @ | 40 |
| Chickens, broiling, ₩ pair | 1 00 | @1 | 50 |
| Ducks, ₩ lb | 35 | @ | 40 |
| Ducks, ₩ pair | 1 25 | @2 | 00 |
| Fowls, ₩ lb | 28 | @ | 30 |
| Geese, each | 1 75 | @2 | 50 |
| Pigeons, squab, ₩ dozen | 4 00 | @4 | 50 |
| Snipe, Ox Eyes, ₩ doz | 75 | @ | — |
| Snipe, Yellow Legs, ₩ doz | 2 25 | @3 | 00 |
| Turkeys, ₩ lb | 33 | @ | 35 |
| Woodcock, ₩ pair | 1 00 | @1 | 25 |

FISH.

Limited transactions have been reported for some days past. Supplies have been quite moderate, and prices have been quoted firmer.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bass, ₩ lb | 15 | @ | 25 |
| Black-fish, ₩ lb | 12 | @ | 15 |
| Blue-fish, ₩ lb | 10 | @ | 15 |
| Brook Trout, ₩ lb (nominally) | 1 00 | @1 | 25 |
| Clams, soft, ₩ doz | 1 00 | @1 | 50 |
| Clams, hard, ₩ doz | 25 | @ | 30 |
| Cod, ₩ lb | 10 | @ | 12 |
| Cod, dried, ₩ lb | 12 | @ | 15 |
| Eels, ₩ lb | 20 | @ | 25 |
| Flounders, ₩ lb | 8 | @ | 10 |
| Frogs, ₩ dozen | 75 | @1 | 00 |
| Haddock, ₩ lb | 8 | @ | 10 |
| Halibut, ₩ lb | 20 | @ | 25 |
| Halibut, smoked, ₩ lb | 20 | @ | — |
| Herrings, ₩ lb | 10 | @ | 12 |
| Herrings, smoked, ₩ bunch | 15 | @ | 20 |
| King-fish, ₩ lb | 18 | @ | 20 |
| Lobsters, ₩ lb | 8 | @ | 10 |
| Mackerel, fresh, each | 20 | @ | 25 |
| Mackerel, Spanish, ₩ lb | 70 | @ | 80 |
| Mackerel, salt, each | 15 | @ | 18 |
| Mackerel, smoked, ₩ lb | 15 | @ | 20 |
| Oysters, ₩ 100 | 75 | @2 | 00 |
| Oysters, pickled, ₩ 100 | 2 00 | @2 | 50 |
| Porgies, ₩ lb | 10 | @ | 12 |
| Salmon, fresh, ₩ lb | 62 | @ | 75 |
| Salmon, smoked, ₩ lb | 35 | @ | 40 |
| Sheepshead, ₩ lb | 30 | @ | 35 |
| Sounds and Tongues, ₩ lb | 12 | @ | 15 |
| Sturgeon, ₩ lb | 10 | @ | 12 |
| Sword-fish, ₩ lb | 10 | @ | 12 |
| Turtle, Green, ₩ lb | 20 | @ | 25 |
| Weak-fish, ₩ lb | 12 | @ | 15 |

VEGETABLES.

Liberal receipts of the leading articles have led to a pretty general reduction of prices, but the demand has not notably increased, and to-day business has been reported very tame indeed.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beans, Lima, ₩ quart | 40 | @ | 50 |
| Beans, String, ₩ half peck | 20 | @ | 25 |
| Beets, new, ₩ bunch | 5 | @ | 8 |
| Cabbages, new, each | 10 | @ | 15 |
| Carrots, new, ₩ bunch | 4 | @ | 6 |
| Corn, ₩ doz. ears | 15 | @ | 20 |
| Cucumbers, each | 2 | @ | 3 |
| Egg Plants, each | 10 | @ | 15 |
| Garlic, ₩ bunch | 20 | @ | 25 |
| Lettuce, ₩ head | 3 | @ | 5 |
| Leeks, ₩ bunch | 8 | @ | 10 |
| Mint, ₩ bunch | 2 | @ | 3 |
| Mushrooms, ₩ quart | 20 | @ | 30 |
| Okra, ₩ 100 | 30 | @ | 40 |
| Onions, ₩ bbl | 55 | @ | 60 |
| Onions, ₩ peck | 6 | @ | 8 |
| Onions, ₩ quart | 4 | @ | 6 |
| Onions, new, ₩ bunch | 20 | @ | 25 |
| Oyster Plant, ₩ bunch | 8 | @ | 10 |
| Parsnips, ₩ bunch | 3 | @ | 5 |
| Parsley, ₩ bunch | 12 | @ | 18 |
| Peppers, ₩ doz | 3 25 | @4 | 00 |
| Potatoes, new, ₩ bbl | 45 | @ | 60 |
| Potatoes, new, ₩ peck | 1 00 | @1 | 25 |
| Potatoes, Sweet, ₩ peck | 2 | @ | 4 |
| Sage and Thyme, ₩ bunch | 6 | @ | 10 |
| Squash, each | 10 | @ | 12 |
| Tomatoes, new, ₩ quart | 8 | @ | 12 |
| Turnips, new, ₩ bunch | 10 | @ | — |
| Water Cresses, ₩ quart | | | |

FRUIT.

In this branch of market traffic but few changes can be noticed. Apples, Pears, Plums and Peaches are in liberal supply and fair request. Quality considered, prices favor purchaser. Lawton Blackberries are abundant and comparatively low in price. Whortleberries are less freely offered. Some hot-house grapes are in market. They are not of the finest quality, and are very dear.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Almonds, ₩ lb | 30 | @ | 40 |
| Apples, ₩ half peck | 37½ | @ | 75 |
| Bananas, each | 3 | @ | 6 |
| Blackberries, ₩ quart | 15 | @ | 30 |
| Citron, ₩ lb | 45 | @ | 50 |
| Cocoa Nuts, each | 8 | @ | 10 |
| Currants, ₩ lb | 15 | @ | 18 |
| Currants, Zante, ₩ lb | 15 | @ | 20 |
| Dates, ₩ lb | 20 | @ | 25 |
| Figs, ₩ lb | 25 | @ | 30 |
| Grapes, hot-house, ₩ lb | 1 00 | @1 | 25 |
| Hickory Nuts, ₩ quart | 10 | @ | 12 |
| Lemons, ₩ doz | 18 | @ | 50 |
| Oranges, ₩ doz | 25 | @ | 75 |
| Melons, each | 10 | @ | 50 |
| Pears, ₩ quart | 12 | @ | 37 |
| Peaches, ₩ quart | 20 | @ | 50 |
| Plums, ₩ quart | 12½ | @ | 37½ |
| Pine Apples, each | 25 | @ | 60 |
| Prunes, ₩ lb | 16 | @ | 20 |
| Raisins, ₩ lb | 18 | @ | 26 |
| Walnuts, ₩ quart | 10 | @ | 12 |
| Whortleberries, ₩ quart | 20 | @ | 25 |

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS AND HONEY.

All the dealers quote the best grades of Butter a shade higher to-day, on a very meagre supply of such qualities which are in fair request. Cheese and Eggs are stationary in price, with a moderate business.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Butter, new, fancy table, ₩ lb | 55 | @ | 60 |
| Butter, new, tair to good table, ₩ lb | 45 | @ | 52 |
| Butter, cooking, ₩ lb | 35 | @ | 45 |
| Cheese, ₩ lb | 16 | @ | 22 |
| Eggs, (by the quantity,) ₩ doz | 35 | @ | — |
| Eggs, eight for | 25 | @ | — |
| Honey, White Clover, ₩ can | 75 | @1 | 00 |
| Honey, White Clover, ₩ bottle | 30 | @ | — |

SUNDRIES.

Most articles under this heading are essentially unchanged in price, and are in very moderate request.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coal, nut and stove, ₩ ton of 2,000 lbs | $7 00 | @$9 | 00 |
| Coffee, Green, ₩ lb | 25 | @ | 40 |
| Coffee, Roast, in bean, ₩ lb | 25 | @ | 45 |
| Coffee, Roast and Ground, ₩ lb | 28 | @ | 50 |
| Coffee, rye, chicory, &c., ₩ lb | 10 | @ | 25 |
| Flour, Extra Family, ₩ bbl | 13 00 | @17 | 00 |
| Flour, Family, ₩ 24 lb. bags | 1 25 | @2 | 25 |
| Meal, Corn, ₩ 25 lb. bags | 1 00 | @1 | 25 |
| Meal, Oat, ₩ 25 lb. bags | 1 00 | @1 | 25 |
| Molasses, ₩ gallon | 80 | @1 | 25 |
| Rice, ₩ lb | 10 | @ | 15 |
| Soap, by the box, ₩ lb | 10 | @ | 13 |
| Sugar, Brown, ₩ lb | 12 | @ | 15 |
| Sugar, Soft White, ₩ lb | 16½ | @ | 17 |
| Sugar, Hard, ₩ lb | 17½ | @ | — |
| Syrup, ₩ gallon | 80 | @1 | 20 |
| Teas, English Breakfast, ₩ lb | 80 | @1 | 10 |
| Teas, Green, ₩ lb | 85 | @1 | 65 |
| Teas, Mixed, ₩ lb | 65 | @1 | 00 |

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1866.


### Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, O'DONNELL'S MISSION. Characters by Mr. John Brougham, T. E. Morris, C. Walcot, Jr.; J. Duell, J. C. Dunn, H. B. Phillips, W. S. Andrews, Miss E. Johnson, Miss Mary Carr, Miss J. Morton, Miss Lena Francis.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SHAMUS O'BRIEN, THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL. Characters by Dan Bryant, and members of the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE ICE WITCH and THE YOUNG ACTRESS, Miss Ada Webb, Miss Emma Webb, Mr. E. Lamb, Mr. G. H. Clarke, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Theresa Wood, Miss Alice Harrison, and Miss Georgie Telbin.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, the beautiful new sensation drama of THE THREE RED MEN; OR, THE BROTHERS OF BLUTHAUPT.

WOOD'S THEATRE.
No. 514 Broadway.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, THE HANLON BROTHERS VERSATILE COMPANY of Gymnasts, Acrobats, Dancers, Pantomimists, Vocalists, &c.

NEW FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Italian Opera. THE BARBER OF SEVILLE. Characters by Signora Leonilda Boschetti. Signors Giuseppe Tamara, Carlo Oriandini, Nicolo Barili, and Carl Formes.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 8, G. L. FOX AND GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY in two Pantomimes, THE GOLDEN AXE AND THE FRISKY COBBLER. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

### To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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THE TIMES OFFICE,
New-York City.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1866.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### GENERAL NEWS.

Major-Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Kentucky, reports the freedmen, generally speaking, as industriously employed at fair wages, and that ninety-five per cent. of the colored people are self-sustaining. There are 30 colored schools in the State, with an aggregate attendance of 2,828 scholars. Much opposition is manifested in some portions of the State by white malcontents, styled "regulators," to colored schools, and several instances are cited where they have been broken up and the teachers driven from the State. Gen. DAVIS recommends an increase of the military force by a squadron of cavalry, to prevent outrages upon freedmen. The usual wages paid field hands is $12 per month and rations, and in tobacco-growing regions from $20 to $30 per month.

The quarantine of fifteen days lately established at Havana is rigidly enforced, according to advices received yesterday. Vessels from Europe are also put under observation for a number of days. Considerable excitement and rejoicing is caused by the energetic action of the Captain-General in exiling for life to the Island of Fernando Po a number, one hundred and sixty in all, of notorious criminals and bad characters. The beneficial effects of this wise proceeding were already apparent in the diminution of crime, but also in inspiring the troublesome characters remaining with a wholesome fear of a similar fate.

In spite of the ravages of the privateer *Shenandoah*, the whaling fleet of New-England has thoroughly recovered its original strength. There are 304 vessels, averaging 350 tons burden each, now on whaling expeditions from various New-England ports, and the fleet is the largest sent to the whaling grounds by any country in the world. Yet in the past fifteen years the business has greatly decreased, and petroleum has taken high rank as a successful competitor to whale oil. The chief portion of the New-England whaling fleet comes from New-Bedford, which has 174 sail.

Mr. AARON LUDLUM, one of the proprietors of the far-famed Northwestern Gift Concert, who were reported to have absconded with a net profit of $75,000, being the proceeds of the sale of tickets in the Grand Gift Enterprise, has turned up in Cincinnati. Mr. LUDLUM states that the report of his having carried away $75,000 is false, as there were only about $10,000 worth of tickets sold, and that this sum was used in defraying expenses of advertising and job printing, and that the Milwaukee papers received the most of this.

A letter from Col. H. BALLIS, Speaker in the Arkansas House in 1863 and 1864, dated from that State, says: "Two men were found hanging, about thirty miles from here. One was a member of the last Legislature, and had been guilty of piloting the Federals through the country. Two more are missing. Bands of murderers are traversing the country in different parts, committing all sorts of depredations."

About three hundred and fifty graduates of the Hartford Deaf and Dumb Asylum assembled in that city, on Wednesday, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the institution. Prof. LECLERC, one of its founders, was present. Addresses were made in sign language by THOMAS BROWN, of West Henniker, N. H., who presided, and Prof. LECLERC. AMOS SMITH, of Boston, delivered an oration.

Mr. JAMES GORHAM, Assistant Secretary of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, who died of cholera in that city on the 21st inst., was a native of Rutland County, Vt. In the early part of the war he enlisted in a Vermont regiment, rose to the rank of Captain, and served his country until the fall of Richmond. Shortly afterward he went to St. Louis, designing to locate there permanently.

The National Union State Convention of West Virginia was held at Parkersburg on Wednesday. Col. B. SMITH was nominated for Governor; JOHN W. KENNEDY for Secretary of State, and N. RICHARDSON for Attorney-General. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the National Union Convention at Philadelphia.

Dr. GEORGE S. BLACKBURN, of Cincinnati, committed suicide in that city on the 22d inst. Several weeks ago he attempted to shoot himself, but failed, and having last week resumed his practice it was supposed that all danger of his renewing the attempt had passed.

In conformity with orders issued by the President, permits are no longer required for the shipment of arms, ammunition or other merchandise to Southern ports of the United States.

While the clerks of the First National Bank of St. Louis were eating lunch in the Cashier's room, on Tuesday, a package of $10,000 was stolen from the desk by some person unknown.

Hon. DAVID A. WELLS, Special Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has just returned from a three weeks' tour to the Lake Superior region, where he has been to examine into the smuggling business.

The Pensacola *Observer*, of the 21st inst., says that a United States gunboat had just arrived in the harbor from the Rio Grande with seventy cases of yellow fever on board.

Says the Omaha *Republican* of the 16th: "The Union Pacific Railroad is now receiving the iron for the fourth hundred miles of its track. The first two hundred miles of track are now about laid down, and the third hundred miles of iron now lies on our levee."

Beloit College, Wisconsin, sent 270 young men to the war, and now proposes to raise $27,000 for a memorial edifice, which shall serve also as a library or hall of reunion for the alumni.

Judge DEWEY, of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, died on Wednesday at Northampton, aged 73 years.

### LOCAL NEWS.

A gang of burglars forced open the rear window of GEAR & Co.'s store, No. 518 Broadway, during Thursday night, and coolly overhauled all the stock in searching for valuables, and broke open several desks. They succeeded in obtaining only $23, however, and after defacing the papers and books in the safe, made good their escape.

But four cases of cholera were reported in this City yesterday, and ten in Brooklyn. The number of certificates for burial of cholera patients in New-York, on Thursday was, five; in Brooklyn, seven. The Board of Health has issued a long letter for the information of other authorities, setting forth the means used for preventing and treating cholera.

Fatty DAVIS *alias* James Dolan, who was arrested by the Police as a pickpocket, and committed to the Penitentiary as a vagrant, was discharged from custody by Judge RUSSEL yesterday. Inspector CARPENTER immediately rearrested him on a charge of theft, committed in Albany, and sent him thither.

WILLIAM STAKENOR, 56 years of age, and insane, set fire to his furniture at No. 90 Pitt-street, yesterday morning, and afterward cut his throat with a razor. The flames were soon extinguished, and the wounded man removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he lies in a critical condition.

*De Nederlander* is the title of a weekly journal, started in this city by HERMAN H. NIEMAN. It is a small quarto, neatly printed, and is devoted to the interests of the natives of Holland in New-York.

EMMANUEL GOLDSTEIN was before Commissioner OSBORN yesterday, on the charge of selling counterfeit cigar stamps. The case was adjourned for examination.

AUGUSTUS P. GREEN, the officer who permitted LAMIRANDE, the French absconding cashier, to escape, was before the United States Commissioner yesterday, who held him for trial.

Policeman KNIPE, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was taken before Commissioner OSBORN yesterday, charged with obstructing the United States mail. The examination was adjourned.

WILLIAM BURKE, fell from the fifth story window of No. 183 Elizabeth-street, yesterday morning, and died soon after of his injuries. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

Gold fell off 2 ₱ cent. yesterday, and was not so scarce for delivery at the close of the day. Exchange weak at 107¼@½ for short sight, and 105¾@106¼ for 60 days on England. Money easy. Government Stocks ¼@½ ₱ cent. higher. The Railways weaker at the close.

There was rather more inquiry for Produce and Merchandise yesterday, but at generally heavy and drooping prices. The Freight Market was comparatively quiet.

### The Philadelphia Convention—Plans and Purposes of the Destructives.

WENDELL PHILLIPS comments upon the Philadelphia Convention in his usual style. He dissents from those of his followers who think it will have no influence, though he thinks that influence will be felt mainly in moderating the tone and lowering the demands of the Republican Party. If the Republican Party succeeds, it will merely adopt the policy of Congress, and admit the Southern States whenever they ratify the Constitutional Amendment; and if it fails, he fears it will abandon even that idea, and find some lower basis of admission for the South. Holding that *negro suffrage* should be made the *sine qua non* of reconstruction, Mr. PHILLIPS insists that a Republican victory won upon any other ground would be worse than worthless. And he seems to have very little hope that the Republican Party will take even that ground in the coming canvass.

We presume Mr. PHILLIPS is right in this anticipation. Whatever other effect the Philadelphia Convention may have produced, it has alarmed the Republican leaders. They are compelled to confess that the Union platform adopted at Philadelphia is actually identical in principle with the Union platform adopted at Baltimore in 1864. They know that it will be so regarded by the great mass of the Union Party, and that any other issues they may bring forward, and especially the question of negro suffrage, will be additions to the Union creed and without binding force upon the party or upon any portion of its members. The Philadelphia movement makes innovations of this kind dangerous. It establishes the landmarks of Union principle—defined at Baltimore—as the objects sought by the war, and reaffirmed at Philadelphia as having been attained by the war with the full assent and concession of the Southern States themselves. We do not believe the Republican Convention at Syracuse will venture to go beyond the landmarks thus established. It will not hazard a declaration in favor of negro suffrage. Mr. PHILLIPS' forebodings in this respect will prove just.

Mr. PHILLIPS construes the reference in the Philadelphia address to "the *last* National Convention in 1860," as implying that there could be no National Convention in which the South did not share. The inference is too broad. Mr. PHILLIPS will see from the context that the word "national" in this phrase has reference exclusively to territory, and that the phrase means simply the last Convention in which *all the States of the Union* were represented. The address assumes throughout that so long as the States unrepresented in conventions or in Congress were in rebellion, so long as they refused to be represented or prevented their citizens from taking the oath required as a condition of representation, the authority of the nation was perfect and complete without them. The proposal of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing and prohibiting Slavery was perfectly valid, and carried all the weight of a national act, because no State was "deprived of its suffrage in Congress without its consent." And this is a complete answer to Mr. PHILLIPS' cavil upon that point. And the fact that the Southern States ratified this amendment—that their delegates in convention unanimously accepted it as valid, and that they voluntarily and unanimously repudiated for themselves and their constituents all "purpose or desire" of ever seeing Slavery reëstablished, should have prevented Mr. PHILLIPS from intimating that they intend to "contest that point whenever a favorable opportunity occurs."

Mr. PHILLIPS refers to President JOHNSON in a spirit and temper quite worthy of the revolution and anarchy which he advocates. He says:

"Our duty is to put there [in Congress] men who will at every hazard save the nation, remembering that they stand where the Long Parliament stood in 1649; and *though the* BLOCK AND AX *in front of the palace may be no fitting measure* NOW, *they are bound to* FIND *and to* USE *some measure fit and efficient to secure their purpose—the* DEPOSITION OF THE PERJURED AND USURPING TRAITOR."

This is the language of the party which seeks to perpetuate the power it holds after the war which gave it to them is ended. It corresponds with language used and plans avowed on the floor of Congress by men who have led the Union Party to the brink of destruction, and who are now using the authority of that party to plunge the nation anew into the war and chaos from which it has just been rescued. The "DEPOSITION" of the President is the avowed "*purpose*" which these men seek to accomplish. The coming elections will tell whether they can succeed.

### The Radicals and their Agents in Europe.

There is a class of men among us who, for party or personal ends, would sacrifice the best interests of their country. As long as they keep their injurious practices at home we can stand it. The country has outlived a gigantic rebellion, and come out of the four years' struggle greater and stronger than ever. It can stand the mad ravings of insane partisans and still go on "the even tenor of its way." Otherwise it is, however, when these crack-brained mad-caps take influential foreign periodicals as the channel for their venomous attacks upon this country. Such conduct can have no other effect than to injure the credit and financial standing of the United States in foreign money markets, depreciate the value of our bonds abroad, lower our moral position and influence, and thus inflict serious damage to our financial and political position.

Who would invest in British consols if Englishmen were continually to write from London to French and German journals the most doleful accounts of the political situation at home, and assure the world with an earnestness worthy of a better cause, that England stands at the threshold of revolution, civil war and utter ruin?

And it is precisely this—nay, it is worse—that the New-York correspondent of the Augsburg *Gazette* is doing in almost every one of his letters. His last letter, dated July 20, and published Aug. 6, is now before us, and we intend to translate a few extracts from it to show that we have not painted its characters too black. He opens by calling the President of the United States a "traitor," and declares that neither this "traitor" nor his adherents "take the least pains to conceal that their plans propose the *forcible* reinstatement to dominion of the party that was defeated in the four years' war." But that is not enough. After insinuating that "armed restoration" announces a "second civil war," the writer of this infamous letter, near the close of it, charges it upon the President and the Government of the United States as a positive fact, that they, in the interest of the South, meditate war against the loyal people of the Union. He does this by referring to the speech of Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, at the Democratic Mass Convention at Reading, Penn. We quote this passage and some of the following ones entire:

"If," said he, "there should be enough Democrats elected to the next Congress, who, united with the representatives of the South, would be a simple majority (122) of the legal number of members of the House of Representatives, (242,) then they would constitute themselves with the Southerners in the House, and the President would recognize them as the legal one. The other (that is the Republicans, who are a majority of members from States hitherto admitted, but would be a minority after the admission of all States,) would impeach the President and attempt to remove him; against this the President would make armed opposition, and then the second civil war would begin, whose battle-fields would not be in the South, but in the North." * * * * "To renew the war under such auspices as JOHNSON *offers* her the South would be ready. She would have little to risk by it. The idea, under the Federal flag and upon Northern battle-fields, to take bloody revenge of the 'Yankees,' and in the rich cities of the North to compensate herself for her losses, is inviting enough. *But what human language is sufficient to characterize the criminal infamy of a man who, elected by the free North, attempts with the instincts of an Erostratus to destroy the high temple to whose keeping he was chosen.*" * * * * "*The prospects for the possibility of carrying out his programme are by no means distant.*"

And speaking of the fact that the Governors of all the Northern States are Republicans, this letter-writer exultingly says that:

"The insurrection of the *traitorous President* against the lawful Congress, would find the entire militia power of the North at the disposal of the latter."

Such are the main portions of the letter of this poor Radical tool. And it is surprising that so moderate, careful and respectable a journal as the Augsburg *Gazette* should have allowed a place in its columns to such a scurrilous personal attack upon the President of the United States.

It is through the President that the American people carry on their official intercourse with foreign Powers, and it is through him that they speak. He is their representative, and an attack upon him is an attack upon them. The Augsburg *Gazette*, which years ago said of itself that it is written by Diplomats for Diplomats, ought to have known that to call the Chief Magistrate and highest and only official representative of a great people a "traitor," guilty of "criminal infamy," possessed of the "instincts of an Erostratus," and plotting insurrection and civil war, is overstepping the boundaries of a judicious exercise of the freedom of the Press, and might well be called by a worse name than licentiousness. We hope that in the future, the Augsburg *Gazette* will more closely scrutinize before printing what is sent to it from this City, and give more heed to the established rules of journalistic decorum, for its own sake. We would not have condescended to notice this letter at all, had it been published in the *Trompeter of Tripstrill* or the *Waechter of Krachwinkel*, but a journal of the standing, circulation and influence of our Augsburg cotemporary, requires a protest against the further prostitution of its columns to this nefarious purpose.

The writer of the correspondence, if we have been correctly informed, is safely stowed away in a Government office in this City.

One word more. While the war lasted, and through some of the gloomiest months of it, Confederate cotton bonds stood by some ten per cent. higher in the London market than the bonds of the United States. When peace came our bonds rose until they touched as high as 74 in London during a period of last Fall. The want of harmony between the President and Congress, the spirit of practical disunionism prevalent in the latter, and the exhibition of hatred and the determination for harsh measures toward the South, had their effect abroad. The Union was not restored; to treat the South as conquered provinces would, it was argued, leave all the Southern half of our territory in the same condition as Venetia to Austria or Poland to Russia, an element of weakness and a source of constant irritation and even war. The firmness of the President in pursuing a conciliatory course gave assurance of continued peace and our bonds again rose from 64 to 68. The Philadelphia Convention came, and the complete harmony of the representative men of the South with the moderate and conservative men of the North astonished the world. Our bonds rose in London past 70. But whatever the earnest patriots of the country may do to confirm perpetual peace between the North and South, to elevate the name, fame and power of the country in the eyes of the world, and to establish the credit and pecuniary position of the United States upon an immovable and imperishable rock, their labors must be retarded, if not for the time partially rendered fruitless, by such rapscallions, who, wielding a pen for a few shillings sterling, and suborned by Radicals here, dash off a sensation epistle to some foreign journal of influence, accusing the President of "criminal infamy" to overthrow the Government by force of arms, and to make war upon the people. We can only hope that the grand historical example of the steady, peaceful progress of restoration, will speak louder in our favor and reach wider than Radical teachings either here or abroad.

### The Soldiers and a Policy of Reconciliation.

One of the blunders which the Radical Party has made is that of supposing that the soldiers, who fought to preserve and defend the Union, are now opposed to a policy which has the integrity of the Union for its basis. They assume that the men who, year after year, periled their lives for their country, did so, not from a resolve that their country should not be divided, but from an inborn hostility toward the South. There never was a greater mistake. The men of the loyal States sprang to arms with alacrity, and were indignant that any section should presume to undo the work of building up a great nation, but personal hatred had no share in their inspiration. The whole course of the war, the manner in which foes met foes when the temporary lulls between active military operations took place, the generosity which as a rule actuated the real fighting men on both sides toward each other, showed that there was mutual respect from which would spring an ultimate sincere reconciliation. The soldiers were ever eager to have it known that though they intended to conquer a peace, the peace when attained to should be a real and true peace. No—the army is not radical. Certain journals—one in particular—say it is. Perhaps they think so. They seek for information, or have information thrust upon them, from military demagogues few in number but bitter in spirit. But if they made inquiry among the great masses of the bravest and best of our citizen soldiery, or if they acknowledged the true result of that inquiry, we should hear from them a very different story. The army is loyal. To be loyal is, in the true sense of the term, to be loyal to the whole nation and its Constitution. And no impartial reader of the Radical Press can fail to conclude that that Press seeks by its malevolent utterances to conceal the chagrin which they dare not express but no less deeply feel. We have received, and continue to receive, assurances that the spirit in which the call for the Soldiers' Convention is penned is all but universal among patriotic military men. It will be seen that those who have endeavored to first misrepresent and then villify the brave sons of the Union, have only stultified their own political reputation, and cast suspicion upon their own character for honor and patriotism.

MR. DISRAELI ON EMIGRATION.—The successor of Mr. GLADSTONE, in his speech enunciating the British governmental policy to his constituents in Buckinghamshire, after lauding the greatness of England, and offering that as a reason for her non-interference in the affairs of Continental Europe, touched on what is far more probably the true cause of her present apathy, (viz., the lack of an army sufficiently strong to carry out her decisions,) and deplored the loss of the fighting material his country suffers under, which is caused by continual and increasing emigration. In order to remedy the evil he informs us he purposes to put a stop to the present exodus of the laboring classes from Great Britain. This is a strange position to be taken by the Tory leader. The contending parties, who fight for the Government of England, are the land-holder on the one side and the merchant and manufacturer on the other. The working classes often prove an efficient aid to the latter, though singly their power is neither felt nor perhaps correctly appreciated by the House of Commons. As the cost of the support of the poor, now amounting to nearly sixty millions of dollars per annum, is borne chiefly by the land-holder, it is to his interest that the number of laborers (most of whom are certain, sooner or later, to become paupers,) should be diminished, and it is, therefore, remarkable to hear the oracle of the aristocracy declare himself in opposition to emigration. But it must be remembered that there is a third great overshadowing interest, viz.: that of the fund-holder, which is distributed between the two above-mentioned parties, and this imperatively demands the retention of human power for its security in all countries in which the present financial system is instituted. Here, then, is to be seen the reason why Mr. DISRAELI asserts that "it is high time that emigration should be checked, and that it is a great social and political calamity." The remedy for this sad state of affairs, although promised, is not yet produced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The London *Times*, commenting on the above, declares: "It must be powerful, indeed, if it can keep men in a country where they only earn a shilling a day, when their kindred are calling them to another, where they can earn a dollar." Our cousins might well doubt the propriety, or even the Christianity, of a compulsory law under such circumstances. But there is no need of discussion. The land-holder will never cease to eject the laborer from those fields on which he is or must soon become a burden until the fund-holder, who requires his protection, will consent to contribute the lion's share toward his sustenance. This being a hopeless expectation, it is not to be wondered at that the London *Times* treats the Ministerial suggestion with sneers and ill-disguised contempt.

### The Peace Prospect in Europe.

A distinguished American, who has resided for several years in Europe, and who has had the best opportunity for estimating the political situation, says, in a private note addressed to a correspondent here:

"We have peace—for a time. No one believes it to be lasting. The results of the Prussian organization and armament have been so astounding that there is no disposition to dispute her successes and her terms so long as there is inferiority in arms on the part of those who must be opposed to her aggrandizement. Italy, too, must be detached from her alliance before France says her last word in this business. These are times of anxiety for little States and Princes.

The governing aristocratic classes—the best society—have been naturally Austrian in the late war. They were jealous for their privileges, caste and all that; but you see the direction the masses have taken and the results. The great questions of nationalities, of popular rights and of *divine* rights, are not yet settled. We shall have a breathing spell for a while—unless internal difficulties in Austria or Turkey light the fires of another and more wide-spread conflagration—*but I don't think for long.* When a general war comes, or when France and Prussia get to fighting, Belgium will be in peril. You will not, however, see repeated in that little country the scenes in the German Principalities, where the Princes scampered off with the full assent of their people. Antwerp is now the most intrenched camp in Europe, and the army will be able there to defend their flag and government for a time against great odds."

### Restoration—Historical Parallels.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Sir ROBERT PEEL, in his posthumous memoirs, brings before us very fully the reasons which led the Duke of WELLINGTON and himself to desert their party relations for the purpose of enfranchising the Catholics. "Admit," so he substantially argues, "that the Irish Catholics are hostile to the British crown. Admit that O'CONNELL is now organizing a conspiracy with which the mass of his fellow-countrymen sympathize. Admit that from the days of Queen ELIZABETH Irish Catholicism has been in a state of rebellion more or less undisguised. What then? Is there any remedy we can apply so safely as that of political equalization with ourselves? On the one hand, it is true, we must keep up a sufficiently strong military police to insure obedience to the laws. But, on the other hand, we must admit Irish Romanism to a political equality with ourselves in order to produce loyalty. There never will be loyalty on the part of a community to whom equal political rights are refused. To govern by a standing army, while refusing this equality, is not only an enormous expense, which will crush any nation, but is a constant peril, for the first political difficulty you get into then you have an insurgent Province at your heels." So it was that though there was then a spirit of discontent in Ireland far bitterer than any we now witness at the South, and though the country was disgraced by riots far worse than those of Memphis and New-Orleans, Catholic emancipation was decreed; and so it was that O'CONNELL, the instigator of these riots, was received into Parliament from County Clare.

Observe, also, the conduct of the Austrian Government after the suppression of the Hungarian insurrection. Was it attempted to ostracise or silence all who took voluntary part in that insurrection? On the contrary, a constitution was granted to the lately insurgent provinces, by which a free parliament was to be elected by the people at large, irrespective of their relations to the late revolt; and some of the most prominent supporters of that revolt were the recipients of high office. What was prescribed as the test was, "Are you ready now to accept in good faith the authority of the reconstructed Government," not "Were you loyal two years ago." And it was well for Austria that she took this course, for had it been otherwise, the bursting forth of a new insurrection in Hungary would have given the house of Hapsburg its final shock in the present war. And now the very existence of Austria depends upon the success of the policy by which she has identified the interests of the lately rebellious provinces with her own.

And so also with the restoration of the STUARTS and of the BOURBONS. No one suspects either of these families of any interest in popular rights; but their own selfishness taught them that if they wished their authority to be permanent, they must connect in common interest with themselves such of the leaders of the former insurrection as would accept the restoration as an established fact. Hence it was that CHARLES II. offered peerages to MONK and FLEETWOOD, and mitres to BAXTER and CALAMY. And hence it was that LOUIS XVIII. surrounded himself with marshals and statesmen who had been in former times active participants in the Napoleonic rule. Had a test oath been adopted, neither the French nor the English restorations could have been even organized. And in point of fact, no government can be permanent which, following an insurrection which for a time exercised undisputed sway, excludes from political power all who participated in that insurrection. To make a restoration successful, there must be an establishment of common interests and common privileges, so that the insurgent element may become merged in sympathies and objects with the restored authorities. Otherwise the continuance of the old insurgent temper, perpetuated because disfranchised, will involve the burden of a standing army in peace, and in war the peril of an enemy ready to pounce upon us from within on the first signal of disaster from without. X.

LENNOX, Mass., Aug. 22, 1866.

### Amusements.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—BUDWORTH'S Minstrels have taken the Fifth-avenue Opera House, adjoining the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and on Monday evening will open it for the season. The troupe comprises Mr. J. H. BUDWORTH, Mr. G. W. H. GRIFFIN, and other names well known in the profession.

ITALIAN OPERA TO-NIGHT.—Mr. DRAPER announces that the opera of "The Barber" will certainly be given to-night at the French Theatre, on Fourteenth-street. Mad. BOSCHETTI, Sig. TAMARO and CARL FORMES are in the cast.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY.—Messrs. TAYLEURE and STUART open season at Brooklyn Academy Sept. 4 and 6, with a two-nights' engagement of Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL, who appears in "Little Barefoot" and "The Pearl of Savoy."

Miss BATEMAN commences a season at Walnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia, Sept. 24, and will be occupied, with scarcely a night's intermission, until April 8, when she begins her farewell engagement at Winter Garden.

## CALIFORNIA.

### Sanitary Affairs at San Francisco—A new Paper Mill—Heavy Exportations of Wheat.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Aug. 23.

A recent ordinance of the Board of Supervisors empowers the Chief of Police to have the city cleaned once a week.

A new paper mill is about to be opened near Santa Cruz, Cal.

Mining Shares—Ophir held at $230; Chollar Potosi, $176; Imperial, $95; Belcher, $155; legal tenders dull at 71.

Three hundred and thirty-two thousand sacks of new wheat, and one hundred and sixty-seven thousand quarter sacks of flour have been exported since June 9.

Hawaiian sugar sold yesterday for $10 50 per 100 lbs. Much firmness is noted in coffee.

## WEST VIRGINIA.

### National Union State Convention of West Virginia—Nominations and Resolutions—The Philadelphia Convention Indorsed.

WHEELING, Va., Friday, Aug. 24.

The National Union State Convention of West Virginia was held at Parkersburgh.

Col. B. SMITH was nominated for Governor, JOHN W. KENNEDY for Secretary of State, and N. RICHARDSON for Attorney-General.

One hundred and sixty delegates were present.

Resolutions were adopted indorsing the National Union Convention held at Philadelphia, pledging fealty to the Union and the Constitution, and denouncing the Radicals.

## LOUISIANA.

### The Crops—The Army Worm in the Red River Country—The Markets.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 24.

The cotton market is stiffer; sales 1,000 bales low middling at 33c.@34c.; middling 35c.@36c. Receipts of the week 1,479 bales, against 1,603 the week before; exports 3,176 bales; stock 110,715 bales.

Advices as to the crop from the Louisiana parishes vary. The army worm is making its appearance in the Red River country.

## OHIO.

### Execution of Samuel Covert.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Friday, Aug. 24.

SAMUEL COVERT, the murderer of the ROSA family, was hung at Lebanon, Ohio, at noon to-day. He declared himself innocent.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

### Death of Judge Dewey.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 24.

Judge DEWEY, of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, died on Wednesday at Northampton, aged 73 years.

### Queen Emma at Niagara Falls.

BUFFALO, Friday, Aug. 24.

Queen EMMA and suite arrived at Niagara Falls to-day, and are at the Cataract House.

The weather is very cold; mercury 65°.

## LATE MEXICAN NEWS.

### Indications of the Speedy Downfall of the Empire.

### Why Maximilian has Failed to Establish His Throne.

### His Inability to Understand the Mexicans.

### The Liberal Revolutionary Movements.

### Guerrilla Parties Infesting Every Part of the Country.

### A Revengeful System of Warfare to be Prosecuted.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Friday, Aug. 10, 1866.

All indications point clearly to the speedy downfall of the Empire. We have only to record the fact of the complete failure of MAXIMILIAN to make an empire where republicanism had its altar fires for forty years. The failure to plant a monarchy in Mexico and to sustain it here has arisen from the ignorance and stupidity of at least a portion of the schemers who undertook the work. I had to write a year ago, I think it was immediately following the capture of Tehuacan in August, by the Liberals under FIGUROA, that MAXIMILIAN had accepted a crown, or accepted the gift of a promise to make him a crown, in entire ignorance of the country and the very peculiar people whom he intended to govern. A year later, I am convinced that MAXIMILIAN himself has only learned that he little understood Mexico by his failure to establish among its citizens a good opinion of himself. The saddest part of his usurpation is in his dearly-learned conviction that republican Mexico does not appreciate the illustrious Prince Archduke and learned and illustrated monarch MAXIMILIAN. It surprises him to discover treachery and conspiracy among the aristocracy, and when he has the clearest proof of his Ministers' treasonable connivings laid before him, he endeavors to impress upon his much-loved Mexican people his innocence in the work of disturbance which the French army are giving the conspirators, by starting on a brief journey to the country. There, on his little plantation at Cuernavaca, the Emperor rests, while the half-erected structure of empire here is falling with ominous sounds around him.

From Tehuantepec, on the lower Pacific coast, to the extreme northern frontier, every seaport is closely besieged by his outlawed Liberal enemies. The whole line of northern frontier States, as far east as Matamoras on the Rio Grande, and Bagdad at that river's mouth, is held by these people, who cannot appreciate the beauty, power, glory and highly advanced civilization which a crowned German Archduke is anxious to force upon them. On the coast of the Gulf of Mexico the empire holds one available seaport. Still we are told that even Vera Cruz is kept in a constant state of alarm by the close proximity of large Liberal bands. Jalapa, San Luis Potosi and Michoacan are still in an actual state of siege.

The capital, Puebla and Orizaba, are seriously threatened by Gens. DIAZ and FIGUROA. Marshal BAZAINE, who started northward with intentions to engage JUAREZ' main army and force it into the territory of the United States, is now hurrying back to the rescue of the capital. Gen. NEGRA, Commander-in-Chief of Mexico and the surrounding departments, will leave for Puebla the moment BAZAINE arrives.

The French army is now powerless. There are at least one hundred thousand Liberals in the field. These will sweep every enemy from their country within the first month of dry weather and good roads. Large operations, on account of the rain and bad roads, are impossible, but great preparations are on foot for a vigorous and serious Autumn campaign.

The revolution for the complete overthrow of the remaining strength of the Empire and the reconstruction of the Republic is actually begun. We shall endeavor to give a careful and unbiased history of events. We date this revolution from the time of the discovery of the conspiracy here during the second week of last month. As far as the Mexican press give the progress of the struggle which is drawing near a climax, we shall quote from it; when, as it often does, it omits important events through fear of suspension or suppression, we shall supply the omissions.

In Guanajuato, on the night of the 21st ultimo, says the *Pajore Verde* of this city, two Imperial officers, natives, induced a large portion of the garrison to pronounce against the Empire. As the revolutionists passed out of the city, they shouted "*Muria el Imperio y Viva la Libertad*"—Death to the Empire and Liberty lives. They started for the Liberals' camp at Tagle.

In Guadalajara, on the 23d ultimo, the Political Prefect, Pedro GORDO, while at a small city in pursuit of a band of Liberals, made a halt. After a secret consultation among his men, he pronounced against the Empire and sent a courier under flag of truce to the Liberal camp.

Jamapam on the gulf coast, a city of 8,000 inhabitants pronounced against the Empire on the 17th ult., says the *Sociedad* of this city, and immediately proceeded to raise a company of cavalry. This company joined the Juarists at Jico—who were also reinforced by 300 Liberals from Hauchimango. When last heard from these men were on the march to join the army of SARANAGA, who is now second in command in the army of the east, FIGUROA being first in command.

*L'Estafette*, the semi-official French organ here, is responsible for the following. On the 7th inst. it said: "The States of the North and quite all of the coast of the Gulf is in the hands of the Liberals. They are besieging Jalapa, and threatening Vera Cruz. The Valley of Mexico and the plains of Toluca are mere pasture fields and granaries for our enemy's roving bands. Even in our suburban villas as San Anjel, Mixcoac and Tacubya, bands are recruited which are daily augmenting the prowling guerrilla parties which infest every road of the country. Our treasury is empty, and another Ministry is required."

On the 8th instant, it reports a raid upon Mixcoac by a guerrilla band, which plundered the stores and the church. It is said that the guerrillas carried off the gold and silver ornaments, the silver railing around the altar, in all about $16,000 worth of gold and silver belonging to the church. The plundering and departure of the plunderers occurred at midday. Pursuit was useless, as the robbers were well mounted and hastily fled to the nearest mountains.

The same paper says, in its morning edition of the 9th inst., yesterday, that ANTILLON, commander of the Imperial forces at Guadalajara, had issued a proclamation against the Empire and decamped to the enemy with his battalion of native Imperial troops.

On the 5th inst., at a small town called Etla, in Oajaca, a band of Liberals attacked the Imperial garrison, and were defeated. The dissidents numbering 40 to 50 men, fled, pursued by the garrison.

This morning's *L'Estafette* corrects, as it says upon good authority, the rumor that the majority of the dissident forces under ESCOBEDO are Yankees and negroes.

SONORA.—There is every appearance of the prosecution of a most revengeful system of warfare by both parties in this well-nigh destroyed State.

In this morning's *Pajore Verde* we find the following items:

GUAYMAS, Wednesday, July 4, 1866.

The situation in this department is truly deplorable, nor can it be bettered until supplies of arms and ammunition are supplied by the Imperial Government. A letter received here from the town of Chino says: "The dissidents, under command of PESQUERIA, MARTINEZ and others, were attacked and defeated, a few days since, ten leagues from Tanori. It is the impression there (Chino) that MARTINEZ has gone toward Hermosillo. PESQUERIA was last heard of at Alamos, levying forced contributions. He had collected $20,000 at Culiacan. The Liberals besiege this port so closely on the land side that nothing can go out to or come in from the interior."

Another dispatch from Sonora says that "MARTINEZ is heard from. He is moving about the towns of Movas, Onavas, Soyopa and Tonichi. He has with him large numbers of Indians of the tribes of Pimas and Opatas. They are pursuing a barbarous course, violating women and burning private dwellings. Another letter from Guaymas in the *Pajore Verde* says: "The court-martial in session at this port on the 21st of June sentenced N. CORBERA to pay a fine of $40 for insulting a French officer; FRANCISCO ALDAMA and BUENAVENTURA VALENZUELLA, each to 20 years' hard work, for being found in the dissident army; LEOPOLDO BALDERAMA was sentenced to be executed for serving JUAREZ. He was executed on the 21st of June, in the evening."

The same letter says: "On the 28th ult. (June) a detachment of Imperial troops moved out of the city to attack near the walls of the city. The detachment met with a reverse, losing 18 men—13 killed and 5 taken prisoners. Yesterday (3d July) 450 Imperial troops started for Hermosilla. They took one piece of artillery with them. They were conducting $7,000 in specie and 60,000 rounds of ammunition for Commandante LANGBERG, at Hermosilla."

SINALOA.—The *Pajsore Verde* publishes a letter from Mazatlan dated July 20, which says:

"Here is the same state of things that have existed for weeks and months. The population is daily diminishing; 4,000 passports for foreign countries have been issued during the last three months. Commerce is ruined, and the ruin of this port is inevitable. The entire department (Sinaloa) except this city (Mazatlan) is in the hands of the dissidents. We seldom receive any news from lower California. The mail from San Francisco does not touch at Cape San Lucas. The Juarists compel the steamers to pay tribute, which is the cause for their not stopping there."

The Emperor has returned the Chalco and Mexico Railroad to Messrs. ARBEN & Co. He tells them that unless the road is properly conducted, that it will be confiscated to Government and sold.

Passengers arriving from foreign ports hereafter will be obliged to register their names, nationality and business. A description of each passenger will be published. The Emperor abolished the passport system. This latter late regulation is intended as a safeguard against enemies of the Government coming here as spies. Every newspaper of the country which publishes lists of arrivals, must give their nationality.

The conducta of $3,000,000 of silver, which left here on the 12th of July for Vera Cruz, is still at Orizaba. Fear of capture by the army of FIGAROA may be the cause, but we think it was stopped that parties would be compelled to ship by the French steamer instead of as intended by the English on the 29th ultimo.

Exchange on Europe is at 45d. Very large bills can be obtained of ROTHSCHILDS & SONS' agent, N. DAVIDSON, at 45½d. BARRON, FORBES & Co.'s bills on ANTHONY GIBBS & SONS, in £50,000 and upward, can be had at 46d. Exchange direct on New-York is 12 per cent. premium; on Vera Cruz, 5 per cent.; Havana, 7 per cent. Three hundred thousand of the new silver dollars have been put in circulation; a few $20 gold pieces also.

Freight from or to Vera Cruz is $150 a ton. No business is doing. The roads are in such a bad state that merchants can sell nothing to the interior. Sales of fruits, cloths and dry goods in general are confined to the city. Some sales of the indispensable groceries are made for Toluca, Morelia and other towns near by. B.

## HAVANA.

### The Quarantine Continued—Transportation of Criminals—A New Political Governor.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 18.

The rigorous quarantine established by the Board of Health of this city is in active sway. The steamer *Manhattan*, from New-York for Vera Cruz, arrived on Thursday afternoon, and after landing her mails and taking in fresh provisions, proceeded to Mareil to pass a quarantine of fifteen days. So far as regards communication with the United States, Havana can be considered blockaded, and the effects of the quarantine are beginning to be felt in the increased price of provisions, &c.

The late high-handed and arbitrary action of the Captain-General, in arresting and exiling for the rest of their lives, to the Island of Fernando Po, Africa, a number of notoriously bad and criminal characters, is much commented upon. The *Gaceta* publishes Gen. LERSUNDI's order and the list of persons thus transported—166 men, of whom about 70 are whites. They sailed Thursday, in the Spanish bark *Rosa del Turia*. The result of this measure will be beneficial to Havana, as it relieves the city of a large number of troublesome and desperate characters, and causes a wholesome fear among those still here.

The regulations of the Board of Health are very strict, and require every vessel from any port of the United States, whether coming direct or after having touched at a foreign port, to go into quarantine. Vessels from Europe are put under observation for a number of days, and thoroughly ventilated and fumigated.

We are to have a new political Governor in place of CIPRIANO DEL MAYO, GUTIERRES DE LA VEGA; and MICHELENA, who was Governor under Gen. DULCE, returns from Spain to take the post of Intendente, or Treasurer.

Gen. DIAZ DE HERRERA, the Admiral lately commanding this station, sailed for Spain yesterday.

Business dull. Exchange on the United States 23 to 24.

Several cargoes of coolies have lately arrived.

## JAPAN.

### Closing of the War of the Tycoon Against Chasia—Riots Caused by High Price of Rice.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Aug. 23.

A Kanagawa, Japan, letter of July 16, says the war of the Tycoon against Chasia had been ended by confiscating one-third of the revenue of the latter, relieving him from power, transferring his rank to his grandson.

Riots were reported at Osaka and Yeddo, in consequence of the high price of rice—about $5 50 per picul.

The Japanese are sending large quantities of goods to the Paris Exposition.

The Italians, Hawaiians and Danes are trying to effect a treaty with the Japanese, who are averse to further engagements.

## FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

### New Steamboat Line to New-York—Fire in the Dismal Swamp—Drouth.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Aug. 22.

The New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Air Line Railroad Company have purchased and leased extensive wharf property in Norfolk. The first steamer on this route will take her place on the 15th of next month. The time between Norfolk and Philadelphia as now made, will be reduced about twelve hours, and to New-York sixteen hours.

An extensive fire has been raging for several days in the Dismal Swamp, destroying the magnificent forests there. The lands are private property.

The following officers of the Richmond and Newport News Railroad Company have been elected: President—E. S. HAMLIN; Directors—Thomas H. Wynne, H. G. Fant, Robert Saunders, James Lyons, E. S. Hamlin, E. R. Mason, James Owens; Chief-Engineer—Col. A. C. Dunn. The survey of the line of the road is rapidly progressing.

The continued drouth in this neighborhood threatens the destruction of the corn crop. The wheat crop, which is very small, looks well.

The schooner *Wenonah*, sunk about a week ago, has been raised and taken to Norfolk for repairs.

The schooner *George C. Maltby*, from New-York, has arrived at Norfolk.

### Railroad Accident at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 24.

A freight train from the South ran off the track this morning just at the entrance of the village. The switch where the Adirondack track connects with the Saratoga and Troy Railroad was left open, and the engine ran off the track and turned over on one side. One car load of freight ran through another, smashing up barrels of flour, oil and other goods. The damage done amounts to several thousand dollars. Nobody hurt.

### Fires.

FORT PLAIN, MONTGOMERY CO., N. Y., Monday, Aug. 24.

The eating-house at the New York Central Railroad depot, at St. Johnsville, in this county, was entirely consumed by fire this afternoon. The loss is not known.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Aug. 24.

Last night the new brick warehouse of WEST, BEARDSLEY & Co., wholesale grocery merchants, on Pearl-street, was destroyed by fire with its contents. The adjoining buildings were damaged. Loss about $50,000.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 24.

The livery stable of COLLINS & GILLESPIE, mule shed of J. P. EARLY, and lumber-yard of CHAPMAN & THOMPSON, on Broadway, was burned last night. Loss estimated at about $50,000, which is mostly insured.

### The Cholera in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 24.

Thirteen cemeteries report 131 deaths from cholera on Wednesday. Six cemeteries only reported yesterday, giving 52 deaths from cholera. The City Hospital reports 12 deaths from the disease yesterday. Fifteen cemeteries failed to report.

### Cholera at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 24.

Arrived, the steamship *Concordia*, from Boston.

There were twenty-three deaths from cholera yesterday.

### The Cholera in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 24.

Eighteen deaths from cholera were reported yesterday.

# WASHINGTON NEWS.

*Continued from First Page.*

excellent exhibition in several groups, it is deficient in a few important particulars, such as rich furnishings, upholstery and decorative work, crystals and rich glassware, porcelain and other potteries, carpets, wall papers, cutlery, bronzes, &c.; cotton and its products, wool and its products, fleeces of wool, shawls of wool, hosiery, &c.; plans and models of rural buildings, fertilizing substances, apparatus and instruments for hunting, fishing, and for collecting natural products; cereals, wines and fermented drinks. A model district school-house with all its appliances, would be a very desirable institution to send; also an American restaurant. Additional specimens of the ores of all the metals exhibiting more fully their richness and the various localities of their production should be included; also specimens of American wood. No such opportunity as this has ever yet occurred, nor will it occur again probably for many years to come. Congress has provided free transportation to Paris for goods and show-cases in which to exhibit them, as well as competent officers and guards to take care of them.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES AND "ROLLS OF HONOR."

Quartermaster-General MEIGS has published, by authority of the Secretary of War, the names of soldiers who died in defence of the American Union, interred in the National Cemeteries at Fortress Monroe and Hampton, Va. It is the intention of the officers on duty at the fort to erect a monument to the memory of the deceased. The Quartermaster-General has also published the "Roll of Honor," or names of those whose remains are interred in the Eastern District of Texas, Central District of Texas, Rio Grande District, Department of Texas; Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, and Corpus Christi, Texas. Scattered as these places are over a large extent of territory, it was not considered advisable to disinter the remains and remove them to a central cemetery.

THE SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.

In addition to the list of orators published in to-day's papers to speak at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Cleveland, a large number of other gentlemen have accepted similar invitations. Their names will soon be given to the public.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President made the following appointments to-day: WM. E. SCHOFIELD, Assessor Eighth District Ohio; ZACH. P. BROOKE, Justice of the Peace, Washington, D. C.; THOMAS E. DURANT, Surveyor of Customs, Quincy, Ill.; LEWIS C. HUNT, Collector Customs District of Miania, Ohio; Gen. JOHN L. SWIFT, Naval Officer for the District of Boston and Charlestown; ANDREW L. ROBINSON, Postmaster, Alleghany, Penn.; WADE HAMPTON, Postmaster, Pittsburgh, Penn.; WM. PRICE, United States District Attorney, Maryland; WM. H. PURNELL, Assessor Third District Maryland; ALFRED DUPIERE, Collector Second District Louisiana; MATTHEW B. FRIER, Assessor Twenty-sixth District New-York.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING.

It is understood that the contest for the office of Superintendent of Public Printing has ceased, and that Mr. DEFREES will probably hold the position, inasmuch as the Republicans in Congress have given assurance that when Congress meets an act will be passed taking from the President the power to appoint a Superintendent, and making that officer elective by Congress.

PERSONAL.

Hon. E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has telegraphed that he will return to this city to-morrow to resume his official duties.

COUNTERFEITS.

The prevalent reports that counterfeit $5 National Bank notes are in circulation are untrue. There are no counterfeits of this description.

EXPENSES OF THE SPECIAL INDIAN COMMISSION.

Last year $54,000 were set apart to pay the expenses of the Commission sent to hold conferences and negotiate with the Indian tribes West of the Arkansas. The Commission was absent two months and had interviews with the representatives of 75,000 Indians. It was composed of Commissioner of the Indian Bureau COOLY, Superintendent SELLS, Gen. HARNEY, Col. PARKER, THOMAS WISTER and CHARLES E. MIX, the last being Chief Clerk of the Indian Bureau. The accounts have just been settled, from which it appears that the expenses, including presents to the Indians, amounted to only about $10,000, an extraordinary low figure, considering the circumstances connected with that important mission.

PARDON BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President to-day authorized a warrant to be issued for the pardon of DAVID DONALDSON, who was convicted of passing counterfeit money at the October Term, 1865, of the United States District Court for the District of New-Jersey, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. Abundant evidence has been furnished the President by many respectable citizens that DONALDSON is not a hardened offender, and the circumstances of his case render him a suitable object of Executive clemency.

A VISIT TO THE PRESIDENT.

W. T. DOWDALL, of Peoria, Illinois, called with a delegation from his State to-night and tendered the President an invitation to extend his visit further West when at Chicago, and participate in laying the corner-stone of the Soldiers' Monument now being erected by Peoria County. The President replied that nothing would afford him more pleasure than to participate with the people of Peoria in doing honor to those who gave their lives in the recent struggle for our national existence, and that he thought it would be in his power to accept the invitation.

NAVAL OFFICER AT BOSTON.

To-day the President signed the commission of Gen. JOHN E. SWIFT, to be naval officer of Boston. Gen. SWIFT is now here, and will leave for Boston on Sunday evening.

## THE PACIFIC COAST.

### Affairs at Mazatlan—Cortinas' Forces Investing the City.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Aug. 24.

The steamer *Sierra Nevada* arrived to-day from Mazatlan, with $65,000 in treasure.

Affairs at Mazatlan and Guaymas on Aug. 17 remained unchanged. There had been a skirmish outside of Mazatlan the night before the steamer left, in which five or six men were killed and a number wounded. CORONA's force was still in the vicinity investing the city. The impression was general that the French would evacuate Mazatlan in October.

There is more activity in mining shares. Yellow Jacket, $735; Chollar, $179; Empire Mill, $110; Crown Point, $950; Belcher, $160; Ophir, $225.

Legal tenders unchanged.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Aug. 24.

Measures are being taken to establish a steam line to the Sandwich Islands, under the late act of Congress granting a subsidy of $50,000 per annum.

Yokohama, Japan, dates of July 13 have been received. Quicksilver was quoted at $62 per picul, and flour $2 75@$3 per picul. Six months bills on London were quoted at 4s. 5½d.

## TENNESSEE.

### The Cholera at Memphis—The Crops.

MEMPHIS, Friday, Aug. 24.

Five cases of cholera are reported to-day, one fatal.

Reports of crops in the interior are very favorable. The corn crop generally will be a failure. The weather is unusually cool—thermometer 70.

### Political.

ROCHESTER, Friday, Aug. 24.

At a Republican Convention held this evening Hon. THOMAS PARSONS, CHARLES WILSON and WM. WAGNER were appointed delegates to the Syracuse Convention. A resolution was adopted instructing the delegates to vote for the renomination of Gov. FENTON and Canal Commissioner BRUCE, and the adoption of a Radical platform.

HENRY CHURCHILL and FREDERICK DOUGLASS were were appointed delegates to the Convention of Southern Union men, to be held at Philadelphia on the 3d of September.

### The Union Pacific Railroad.

OMAHA, Nebraska, Friday, Aug. 24.

One hundred and ninety-five miles of the Union Pacific Railroad are completed. Regular trains commenced running to Fort Kearney yesterday. The overland mail is now carried *via* Omaha and the Union Pacific Railroad to Fort Kearney, instead of *via* Atchison, as heretofore.

### The Yellow Fever in Pensacola Harbor.

MOBILE, Thursday, Aug. 24.

The Pensacola *Observer* of the 21st says the United States gunboat *Muscoota* arrived at the mouth of that harbor, on the 20th, from the Rio Grande, with seventy cases of yellow fever on board, and the Surgeon dead. The vessel was still outside, waiting orders.

# EUROPEAN NEWS.

## Advices of August 24 by the Ocean Telegraph.

## The Signing of the Treaties of Peace Hourly Expected.

## The Plenipotentiaries of the Several Powers in Full Accord.

## Prussia Withdrawing Her Armies from Austrian Territory.

## The Prussian Chambers Vote a Congratulatory Address to the King.

## A General Amnesty to Political Exiles Proclaimed in Italy.

## Mazzini Permitted to Return to His Native Land.

## Denial of the Report that Garibaldi had Resigned.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

### The News of a Treaty of Peace Hourly Expected.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 24—Noon.

The news that a treaty of peace between Prussia, Austria, Italy and Bavaria has been signed at Prague, is hourly expected.

### The Most Perfect Concord Existing Between the Plenipotentiaries.

PRAGUE, Friday, Aug. 24.

The most perfect concord exists among the plenipotentiaries assembled here, and a treaty of peace, though not yet signed, may be regarded as accomplished.

### The Prussian Troops being Rapidly Withdrawn.

PRAGUE, Friday, Aug. 24—A. M.

The Prussian troops are rapidly retiring from Bohemia. Six thousand remain at Prague as a garrison, until the treaty of peace, about being signed, is carried inio effect.

### The War Ended for the Present.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 23.

Advices from all parts show that the war in Europe is ended for the present.

## PRUSSIA.

### Congratulatory Address to the King.

BERLIN, Friday, Aug. 24—A. M.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies has voted a congratulatory address to the King upon the successful results of the war. There were twenty-five negative votes.

## ITALY.

### Proclamation of Amnesty to Political Exiles.

FLORENCE, Thursday, Aug. 23.

King VICTOR EMMANUEL has issued a decree, proclaiming an amnesty to political exiles and prisoners throughout Italy and his dominions. This decree includes MAZZINI, as well as others of lesser prominence.

### The Reported Resignation of Garibaldi Denied.

NAPLES, Thursday, Aug. 23.

The report that GARIBALDI was about resigning, or that his resignation had been tendered to the King, is denied by those whose position would place them in possession of such a fact.

### Removal by the Austrians of National Relics from Venice.

FLORENCE, Thursday, Aug. 23.

The Austrians continue to remove national relics and objects of art from Venice.

Twenty-five hundred Italian prisoners have been released.

## RUSSIA.

### Continued Honors to the Officers of the United States Fleet—Grand Reception at the Imperial Palace of Peterhoff.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Thursday, Aug. 23.

The honors to the United States representatives continued, and are unparalleled. A grand reception occurred on Sunday at the Imperial Palace of Peterhoff. The officers of the American fleet, were presented to the Emperor and Empress. Subsequently Mr. Fox and others were presented to the Grand Duchesses.

All the officers breakfasted at the palace and dined at the Merchants' Clerks' Club. There was a ball in the evening and grand illuminations. There was also a review in camp at Tzarskoe-Selo on Monday, and the officers were the guests of the Emperor. The sailors of the fleet were given a dance at Cronstadt. Thousands still visit the ships. At the Court dinner yesterday, the Emperor, departing from the ancient custom, rose and said:

"I propose the prosperity of the United States and her deputation, and continued friendship between Russia and America."

There was an Imperial ball in the afternoon.

## AUSTRIA.

### The Popular Feeling in Austria.

VIENNA, Thursday, Aug. 23.

The feeling in Austria is peace for the present but war in the future, to reëstablish her power in Germany.

## BAVARIA.

### The Territory Ceded to Prussia.

MUNICH, Thursday, Aug. 23.

The districts Bavaria cedes to Prussia are those of Ort, Gresfeld, Hilters and Thann, in Lower Franconia, containing forty-two thousand inhabitants.

## FRANCE AND MEXICO.

### Maximilian's Demands for Assistance Definitely Rejected.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 24—P. M.

It is reasserted that the Emperor NAPOLEON has firmly rejected the demands of the Empress of Mexico for assistance to quell the insurgents. Among the reasons given by NAPOLEON for his refusal of aid was "the necessity of keeping faith with the United States" concerning the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico.

### The Empress Carlotta Gone to Miramar.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 23.

The Empress of Mexico has gone to Miramar.

## SWITZERLAND.

### Discontinuance of Defensive Measures.

BERNE, Thursday, Aug. 23.

All the defensive measures of Switzerland have been discontinued.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

### London Money Market.

LONDON, Thursday Evening, Aug. 23.

The money market is firm, and Consols have advanced ⅛ ℔ cent. since noon, the closing quotation for money this evening being at 88⅞.

### American Securities.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 23—P. M.

The market for American Securities has been steady and firmer, the closing quotations showing an improvement. The latest sales to-day were as follows:

United States Five-Twenties, 70¼.

Erie Railway Shares, 44½.

Illinois Central Railroad Shares, 78.

### Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday Evening, Aug. 23.

The weather has been more favorable for the crops, and the market for all foreign breadstuffs of all descriptions has ruled flat, closing dull and downward.

### The Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday evening, Aug. 23.

COTTON—The market rules firmer, but no change is oted in quotations. The sales to-day reach 12,000 bales.

### Commercial Intelligence of the 24th.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 24—Noon.

The Money market is easier, under a very favorable weekly return of the Bank of England.

Consols are still quoted at the closing rate of yesterday, 88⅞.

### American Securities.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 24—Noon.

American Securities continue firm, and United States Bonds are higher. The current prices are:

United States 5-20 Bonds, 70½.

Erie Railway Shares, 44½.

Illinois Central shares, 78.

### Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 24—Noon.

The Liverpool Cotton market is very firm. Prices are ¼ of a penny ℔ lb. higher as compared with the last quotation telegraphed, but are unchanged on the week. The sales of the week sum up, according to the Brokers' Circular, 60,000 bales. Middling uplands are quoted 13½d.

### Very Latest Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 24—P. M.

The cotton market is unchanged. The sales to-day were 8,000 bales. Middling Uplands 13½d.

The Breadstuffs market is dull, but prices are without change of note. Western mixed Corn 26s. 9d.

The provision market is without particular change, except lard, which is advancing.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 24—P. M.

The money market is unchanged. Consols closed at 88⅞ for money.

American securities are firm. United States Five-twenties, 70½; Erie shares, 44½; Illinois Central, 78½.

## MARINE NEWS.

### Arrival Out of the Germania.

SOUTHAMPTON, Thursday Evening, Aug. 23.

The steamship *Germania*, from New-York, arrived at this port to-day.

### Arrival of the Helvetia Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Friday, Aug. 24—A. M.

The steamship *Helvetia*, from New-York Aug. 11, arrived here this morning.

## POLITICAL.

### Wendell Phillips' Opinion of the Philadelphia Convention.

*From the Anti-Slavery Standard, Aug. 25.*

The great Rebel Convention has met and adjourned. Some men despise it as a failure, sure to have no important results. We regard it differently. Even if its immediate results are unimportant—which is by no means certain—it will probably prepare the way for a desperate conflict in 1868. Newspaper critics make themselves merry over the insignificance of one or another of the actors in this Convention; but we should do well to remember that many of its leading members are men thoroughly used to political management, accustomed to wield great States—cunning men, utterly unscrupulous, and backed by the whole patronage of the Government. Some men are fond of comparing this assembly to the Democratic Convention which nominated McCLELLAN at Chicago. But there are two great points of difference: it was war time then, and the patronage of the Government was against Chicago. Now the Government is on the side of the rebels, and beside, we have fallen from the high level of war enthusiasm to the murky vapors and dark by-paths of politics.

*We are free to confess that we can see great reason to fear the effect of such a Convention as that of Philadelphia.* Not that it is at all likely that party will be able to carry many elections this Fall. On the contrary, everything bids fair for great Republican success. *But what is the meaning of a Republican success? To what is the party pledged? Of what principle does their success guarantee the triumph? Of no principle whatever. They are pledged to nothing vital. Their canvass involves no principle.* Republican orators continually tell us to be of good courage—the party will succeed. Grant it: what help does its success give to the negro? What promise does it hold out of claiming for him his rights? They do not enter the canvass even claiming for him the ballot; is it likely they will come out from it ready to do for him more than they offered? Is there such a case in our party history?

Congress, the proper representative of the Republican Party, has yielded the Gibraltar of the question of suffrage. It lays before the country the proposed Constitutional Amendment, *the plan of which is to punish—weaken—the States,* while they refuse the negro his ballot. Not four weeks ago Republicans denounced us for doubting the assertions of Congressmen that even the adoption of those amendments would not secure the admission of the rebel States, that Congress would still insist on impartial suffrage as a condition of admission, that the Amendment was only part of its policy, &c., &c. But read the speeches of Mr. Senator WILSON, at Natick and at Boston, and you will see that he parades these amendments as the "policy" of Congress—as its answer to JOHNSON'S "policy;" and both speeches allow that, those amendments once adopted, the States will be allowed to return. Congress, therefore, surrenders the real question at issue. Suppose, therefore, that the Fall elections do sustain the Republican Party; then, if the amendment is adopted, the rebel States take their places in Congress at once. Once there, and wielding their present representation (based on counting three-fifths slave basis,) which they must do till a new apportionment is made—how much mischief may not be consummated in those few months?

But even after a new apportionment, every credible witness assures us, the South will prefer, years to come, the compact strength of a reduced white basis to the Democratic reality of negro suffrage.

But suppose, after Republican Success this Fall, Congress meets and finds the amendments rejected? That same syren voice, expediency, which dictated giving up the question of negro suffrage, will justify and demand they shall surrender the idea embodied in the amendment, and, falling still lower, find some basis or theory on which they and the rebels can meet and unite in a joint Congress.

We see, therefore, no hope on the mere success of the Republican Party this Fall, with the canvass conducted according to present avowals. The South fights to avert negro suffrage. Having failed to sustain Slavery by war, she now plans to come as near as possible toward effecting the same thing by political intrigue. There is no political party in the North that meets her on this issue. This is the danger. The people are wise enough, mean well enough, but lack concentration, organization and leaders.

Now, in such circumstances, the plot concocted at Philadelphia is to be feared. Wily men, corrupt men, willing to use any means—their ability doubled by their utter unscrupulousness—wielding wealth and patronage, men bearing the prestige of many a success hitherto; such men are a power! Men of moderate capacity, when they act unfettered by any sense of right and wrong, equal themselves to great minds for a while. This explains NAPOLEON III. When the Devil made him up, he took care not to burden him with any moral sense, and hence this jockey, riding without weight, has distanced many a competitor, abler, but burdened with a conscience. One valuable confession we wrench from this Convention. The promises they feel obliged to make, the principles they see it wise to profess, the cost their hypocrisy compels them to assume, show us what, in their opinion, is the opinion of the loyal North. Thus we gauge what, in their judgment, the people long for, and will have, unless baulked. This list is: *no slavery payment of the nation's debt, no right of secession, and equal civil rights everywhere for all men.* A valuable confession that. If even the rebels confess so much, what is probably the real heart of the masses? Does it not claim equal suffrage also? The address of this Convention informs us of its standpoint in the first line—"Since the meeting of the last National Convention in 1860." Consequently, there has been no nation since 1860. Surely there have been Conventions enough professing to represent all the loyal States; but, you observe, in their view there has not been, because there could not be without the rebels, any National Convention since 1860. The argument against the proposed Constitutional Amendment is based on the same idea; and, if valid, covers the Anti-Slavery Amendment of 1864, rendering that also null and void. *Do the Southern members of this Convention intend to warn us that they reserve the right to contest that when a favorable opportunity occurs?* We know not. All we do know is that the South organized her forces at that Convention. She deployed them into line. Her right rests on Philadelphia, under WEED, SEWARD, VALLANDIGHAM and GARRET DAVIS. Her left is encamped at New Orleans, with Mayor MONROE and his butchers for general and staff. The headquarters are at the White House, and the next move will be on the Capitol, holding Senate and House of Representatives. Our duty is to put there men who will, at every hazard, *save the nation,* remembering that they stand where the Long Parliament stood in 1649; and though the block and axe in front of the palace *may be no fitting measure now,* they are bound to find and use *some* measure *fit and efficient to secure their purpose, the deposition of the perjured and usurping traitor.* But, alas! the courage and "thoroughness" which would make that *possible,* would at the same time make it *unnecessary.* In the presence of a united North, led by courageous men, there would be now, as in 1862, no rebel Democratic Party worth counting.

Some foresee a *coup d'état* in the literal sense—a violent move against Congress. We hardly expect that. That is too good to be true. The cunning traitors at Philadelphia do not intend to give the North any such advantage. They see their mistake at Sumter, and have no intention of repeating it. "The burnt child dreads a painted fire," says the proverb. Thoroughly whipped in that method, the South will never risk provoking another 1861, if it can possibly be avoided. The move upon Congress—upon what this traitor Accident dares to describe as "a body called, or which assumes to be, the Congress of the United States"—will be made under legal forms. The trick will be so covered that it will bear a specious argument of constitutionality. SEWARD belongs to the Barnum, not to the Cromwell class. But whether a blow come from JEFFERSON DAVIS's hand, or a trick from the brain of WM. H. SEWARD, either will fail in the end. We have no fears for the *final* result. *Justice* will triumph. We have God's promise for that. The Jew in Egypt, burdened and crushed, never doubted he should see Canaan. God had promised that. But whether in four years or in forty, or through what perils, none could tell. We, too, shall reach our Canaan. But whether in four years or forty—through what perils—whether as one nation or two—whether all gathered round the temple at Jerusalem, or with one king there, another in Samaria—none can tell.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

## MICHIGAN.

### The Pharmaceutical Convention—A Terrible Murder near Lansing—The Detroit Postmaster.

DETROIT, Friday, Aug. 24.

At the session of the Pharmaceutical Convention to-day, several amendments to the Constitution were passed.

A Committee was appointed on the Internal Revenue tax, with instructions to confer with the Commissioners.

The next annual meeting will be held in New-York.

communication from the Austrian College of Pharmacy, asking for samples of American fruits, was referred to the New-York College.

A motion was adopted providing for representing this Society at the International Pharmaceutical Convention at Paris next year.

A large amount of important business was transacted, and the Convention adjourned *sine die.*

In the afternoon the members enjoyed an excursion upon Lake Erie.

A terrible murder was committed near Lansing, Mich., to-day. A negro named TAYLOR killed the wife and daughter of JOHN BUCK. TAYLOR was followed and arrested.

It is announced that Col. HENRY BARNES has been appointed Postmaster of Detroit.

### Mr. Scovel's Position.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 24.

JAMES M. SCOVEL, Speaker of the New-Jersey State Senate, whose action prevented the election of a Republican U. S. Senator last Winter, has written a letter to the *Evening Telegraph* in which he reiterates his approval of the Constitutional Amendments passed by the last Congress, and says:

"I propose at the extra session (of the Legislature) if such session is called, to do my duty as a Republican upon all questions which may arise, first satisfying my own conscience, then gratifying my constituents and friends."

### The Schooner Farewell Ashore.

SANDY HOOK, Friday, Aug. 24.

The schooner *Farewell,* Capt. LUDLAM, from Cape May, N. J., for New-York, with melons and sweet potatoes, came ashore at Sandy Hook opposite Station-house No. 1 last night. All hands were saved. The vessel lies on the main beach full of water. Cargo all lost. No insurance on vessel or cargo.

### Grand Art Association.

In consequence of a statement which was recently published in New-York prejudicial to the integrity of the Crosby Opera House Art Association, the Committee appointed to superintend the award of premiums deem it due to themselves, Mr. CROSBY, and all parties interested, to publish the following cards:

CARD TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION.

The sale of Certificates in the Association has already been so great as to enable me to state that the distribution of premiums heretofore announced will be made.

I can, therefore, assure the public that the award will be made to their satisfacton, or the money refunded.

Signed, U. H. CROSBY, Actuary A. A.

Having the utmost confidence in the ability of Mr. CROSBY to carry out his enterprise, I hereby guarantee his undertaking as above announced.

Signed, SAMUEL M. NICKERSON.

SPECIAL CARD FROM THE COMMITTEE.

The undersigned, members of the Committee appointed to superintend the awarding of the premiums to members of the Crosby Opera House Art Association, take pleasure in stating that we have full confidence in the integrity of Mr. CROSBY, and in the responsibility of Mr. SAMUEL M. NICKERSON, his guarantee, and assure the public that we believe the above proposal will be carried out in good faith.

(Signed,) JAMES H. BOWEN, President of Third National Bank, Chicago.
AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer C., B. & Q. R. R., Chicago.
J. C. DORE, President of the Board of Trade, Chicago.
J. A. ELLIS, President of Second National Bank, Chicago.
JAMES C. FARGO, Manager of the American Express, Chicago.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, Ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois.
CLINTON BRIGGS, Ewing, Briggs & Co., Chicago.
E. G. HALL, Hall, Kimbark & Co., Chicago.

—*Chicago Times.*

TEETH.—Dr. COLTON, whose office is in the Cooper Institute in this City, extracts teeth without inflicting pain or occasioning that dreadful nausea and indisposition which often result from inhaling ether. His nitrous oxide is not only harmless, but very pleasant to take. We recently had occasion to test his invention, and were so much gratified with his method and skill that out of regard for all who may suffer from the ache or decay of teeth, we recommend a trial of Dr. COLTON'S Anæsthetic.—*Christian Inquirer.*

**Capital Friends at Once.**

I began my acquaintance with it with some trepidation, but it soon put me quite at my ease. We were capital friends at once, and, as yet, have had no falling out. Together we fell right to work, and manufactured an article of clothing very creditably that very morning. The simplicity of this machine (Wilcox & Gibbs) is only equalled by the unerring accuracy with which it works.—*Little Pilgrim.*

**The Paddings used by ladies to give a** full appearance where there is a deficient bosom, are destructive to beauty. Mme. Jumel's Mammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevator, No. 363 Canal-st.

**Trusses, &c.**—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

**To holders of Tickets in J. R. Hawley** & Co.'s Charitable "Gift Enterprise," Cincinnati, Ohio:

We beg leave to call your attention to the following extracts from leading Cincinnati papers:

*Cincinnati Weekly Times, Aug. 9, 1866.*

"DISTRIBUTION OF PREMIUMS.—Our readers will permit us to draw their attention to the advertisement of the 'OPENING FAIR AND DISTRIBUTION OF PREMIUMS,' to commence in this city 24th of September next, under the management of J. R. HAWLEY & Co., old and popular Cincinnati merchants, who have too much reputation at stake—to say nothing of the deserving character of the project—to let it be any other than a straightforward, upright and business-like transaction. Those who patronize this distribution of premiums may rely upon being fairly dealt with. The advertisement explains the matter in detail."

*From the National Banner.*

"The design of the Opening Fair and Distribution of Premiums, to commence in this city on the 24th of September, under the management of J. R. HAWLEY & Co., is partially to raise funds for the Home for the Friendless, and is, therefore, deserving of generous encouragement. In fact, all the objects of this Fair are strikingly meritorious, the plans to effect them are liberal and praiseworthy, and the management is in the hands of a well-known and responsible firm, whose name is a certain guarantee that all its promises will be honestly met. We are glad to learn that the tickets are meeting with a ready sale, for a programme of this kind, with such objects and such backing, should commend itself to every good citizen. We wish it the largest measure of success that its best friends hope for."

A. G. DAVIS, General Agent, No. 165 William-st., N. Y.

**To Cure Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera** Morbus, and all Affections of the Bowels, use JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. Read what is said about it:

Rev. RUFUS BABCOCK says: In the Summer of 1850, when the Cholera was prevalent and fatal, I suffered from an attack of this disease for about 30 hours, but it at length entirely yielded to the free use of JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE. By the timely use of this medicine, several others were cured to my knowledge.

CHAS. F. MABREY, of Co. I. 75th Ind. Vols., writes:

While in Murfreesboro, Tenn., in June, 1863, I was laid up, unfit for duty, by an attack of Diarrhœa. Being greatly reduced, and failing to derive any benefit from the treatment I was receiving, I used JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE, and this remedy eventually cured me entirely.

JASPER POULSON, of Holmesville, Ohio, writes:

My son was taken sick last fall with Cholera Morbus, which cramped him severely. Nothing would stay on his stomach until I used JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE, which gave immediate relief, and finally cured him.

Rev. W. G. E. CUNNINGHAM writes from Shanghai, China:

I have cured over one hundred cases of Diarrhœa with the Carminative Balsam. It checked the disease after everything else failed.

Sold by all Druggists.

**A Thousand Miles Away.**

The rarest perfume nature yields—born of snow-white flowers that gleam like stars under the night skies of the tropics—hangs in the dewy air; but art has embalmed the delicious odor, and every lady who uses PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS, enjoys it in her dressing-room and boudoir.

**For Upwards of Thirty Years** MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing safety and success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Thirty-five cents a bottle.

**Colgate's Honey Soap.**

This celebrated **Toilet Soap,** in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials,** is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented,** and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

**Beautiful Hair.**—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR.—This invaluable article restores gray hair to its original color, producing a healthy and natural appearance, imparts new life to the weakest hair, stops its falling out, keeps the head clean. Sold by all reliable druggists and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

**Batchelor's Hair Dye.**

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

**Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry** Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

**City Ladies, and Ladies Visiting the** City, if you wish beautiful Boots and Shoes, good articles, moderate prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

**Neuralgia, and all Pains in the Head** or Face are instantly relieved by one dose of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

**Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray** hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

**Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair,** first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

**Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.**

"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ["*Judge's Report,*" *at the* "*Grand Trial.*"] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

**The Union Button-Hole Machine sold** exclusively by the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 458 Broadway.

**The "Ætna" Noiseless Lockstitch Sewing MACHINE,** manufactured by PLANER, BRAUNSDORF & CO., No. 84 Bowery, New-York.

**Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines** —Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

**Grover & Baker's Highest Premium** Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

**Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for** Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

**Howe Sewing Machine Company.**—ELIAS HOWE, JR., President, 699 Broadway. Agents wanted.

**Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine** and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

## MARRIED.

PRANKARD—ABBOTT.—On Wednesday, Aug. 22, by Rev. Charles Kelsey, GEO. P. PRANKARD to JULIA L., only daughter of Norman Abbott, M. D.

RICH—DUNN.—On Thursday, Aug. 23, at the 1st-place M. E. Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. John A. Roche, THOS. W. RICH to Miss CASSIE A. DUNN, all of Brooklyn.

## DIED.

BANKER.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Aug. 23, EDWARD BANKER, aged 69 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son, No. 98 5th-av., on Sunday, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

COLEMAN.—On Fourth Day afternoon, 22d inst., after a severe illness, DEBORAH COLEMAN, in the 68th year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 333 West 23d-st., on First Day, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CRAWFORD.—On her 8th birthday, Friday, Aug. 24, FLORENCE AUGUSTA, daughter of James T. and Harriet P. Crawford.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., 86th-st., south side, east of 1st-av.

COREY.—At Tremont, on Wednesday, Aug. 22, MARGARET S. ARNOUT, wife of Lucien B. Corey, and daughter of the late Henry Arnout, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, in Tremont, on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock M. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of 10 A. M. train from Harlem Depot, 26th-st., New-York.

DAYTON.—At Ridgewood, N. J., on Friday, Aug. 24, EIDAH, wife of Capt. S. Dayton, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Monday, the 27th inst., at 12 o'clock. The train will leave for Ridgewood (from Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st.,) at 10 A. M.

FLEMING.—On Thursday, Aug. 23, FRANKLIN E., youngest son of William E. and Mary A. Fleming, aged 9 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, the 26th inst., at 2 P. M., from Washington-av., Lafayette, N. J.

HATHAWAY.—On Thursday, Aug. 23, DEBORAH STOTT, widow of Antipas Hathaway, aged 83 years.

Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Elijah Houghton, No. 175 East 15th-st., on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

HUTCHINSON.—On Friday, Aug. 24, JAMES DAVIES HUTCHINSON, grandson of J. P. Davies, of this City, aged 3 years, 8 months and 3 days.

Funeral from No. 151 East 31st-st., at 8 o'clock on Sunday.

JACKSON.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Thursday, Aug. 23, JOB JACKSON, aged 61 years.

The friends of the family, and of his brother, John C. Jackson, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, at the Episcopal Church, Jamaica, on Monday, the 27th inst., at 4½ o'clock P. M. The boat leaving James-slip Ferry at 3:30 P. M. and 34th-st. Ferry at 3:45, connect with the trains of the Long Island Railroad, leaving Hunter's Point at 4 o'clock; returning, the train leaves Jamaica at 5:55 P. M.

MILLER.—On Thursday, Aug. 23, MARY M., wife of James Miller, aged 32 years, 7 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Columbia Lodge No. 63, I. O. of O. F., of Hoboken, N. J., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 51 Hudson-st., New-York, on Sunday at 1 o'clock.

NESTELL.—On Thursday, Aug. 23, at the residence of his father, WILLIAM A., youngest son of John J. Nestell, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the 8th Regiment N. Y. S. N. G., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 26th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from No. 67 St. Mark's-place.

PALMER.—On Tuesday, Aug. 21, after a lingering illness, Mrs. CLARA PALMER, wife of Erastus Palmer, of Brooklyn, N. Y., in her 65th year.

TABER.—In Hudson City, N. J., on Friday, Aug. 24, HELEN, infant daughter of Thaddeus V. and Eleanor Taber, aged 7 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her grandfather, No. 41 7th-av., on Sunday afternoon at 1½ o'clock.

VAN ALSTYNE.—On Sunday, Aug. 12, HARRIETT V., eldest daughter of the late Aaron Mynderse, of Schenectady, and wife of Hon. P. Edward Van Alstyne, of Kinderhook, N. Y.

WRIGHT.—In Yorkville, on Thursday, Aug. 23, of consumption, CHAMPION D. WRIGHT, aged 50 years.

The funeral will take place at his late residence, 78th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Sunday, the 26th inst., at 4 o'clock. On the following Monday the body will be removed to and funeral services held at Clinton, Conn., on the arrival of the A. M. train from New-York.

New-Haven papers please copy.

WATSON.—At Newtown, Long Island, on Friday, Aug. 24, of cholera infantum, GEORGEANNA, youngest daughter of Margaret and the late George Watson, aged 1 year, 4 months and 29 days.

Not lost, but gone before.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will meet the funeral at 34th-st. Ferry on Sunday, Aug. 26, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 75.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 7 East River, aged about forty-five years, stout built, mixed gray hair, good teeth, whiskers under chin; dressed as follows: no hat, no coat, no vest, brown linen pants, half shoes, no socks or stockings, white muslin shirt, with letters J. H. on the bosom. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WM. C. GOVER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 76.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at foot of Ninth-street, East River, aged about forty years, slim built, dark hair, slim face, long beard; dressed as follows: no hat, black frock coat, dark vest, dark pants. Body sent to the Morgue.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

BODIES RECEIVED AT THE MORGUE.

MORGUE, TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET, EAST RIVER, NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1866.

The body of an unknown (drowned) man was received at the Morgue this P. M., from foot of Barclay-street; height five feet nine inches, grey hair and goatee, brown eyes, stout build: dressed in black sack business coat, black and white check pants, check vest, woolen plaid undershirt, white overshirt, elastic shoes.

JOHN H. MANAHAN, Warden.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**A CLEAR HEAD**

FOR BUSINESS

is the sure result of a Bottle of CONGRESS WATER before breakfast.

CONGRESS WATER CURES BILIOUSNESS, CLEARS THE HEAD, SHARPENS THE APPETITE.

For GENERAL DEBILITY and DYSPEPSIA, TAKE EMPIRE WATER.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

**JOHN TAYLOR'S SALOON,**

Nos. 365 and 367 Broadway,

being closed, the business will be continued at No. 555 Broadway by

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

**JUNIPER TAR SOAP** IS USED BY THE most eminent physicians for Cutaneous Affections, with remarkable success.

Sole manufacturers, CASWELL, MACK & CO., NEW-YORK.

Sent to any part of the country, post-paid, on receipt of twenty-five cents.

**IRON IN THE BLOOD.**

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP supplies the blood with its LIFE ELEMENT, IRON, infusing STRENGTH, VIGOR and NEW LIFE into the whole system. For DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY, CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, DEBILITY, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, &c., it is a specific. Thousands have been changed by the use of this medicine from weak, sickly, suffering creatures to strong, healthy and happy men and women.

A 32-page pamphlet sent *free.*

J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 Dey-st., New-York.

Sold by druggists generally.

**SCROFULA.**

DR. H. ANDER'S IODINE WATER cures Scrofula in all its manifold forms, ULCERS, CANCERS, SYPHILIS, SALT RHEUM, &c. It acts upon the HEART, LIVER, KIDNEYS and DIGESTIVE ORGANS. A most powerful VITALIZING AGENT and RESTORATIVE. Circulars free. For sale by J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 Dey-st., New-York, and by all Druggists.

**INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS ON WHEELS,**

For in and out-door use, $15 to $35.

INVALIDS' CARRIAGES TO ORDER.

PATENT CANTERING HORSES, for in and out doors, $10 to $25.

NURSERY SWING and Baby-tender, $3 75.

Boys' STRONG WAGONS, Children's CARRIAGES, Propellers, English Chariots, Rocking-horses. For sale by the manufacturer, S. W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st.

**THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY**

is situated on the line of the Harlem Railroad, (main entrance at Woodlawn Station,) seven miles north of the Central Park. Office, No. 52 East 26th-st.

WM. A. BOOTH, President.

WM. CLIFT, Controller.

**BOKER'S BITTERS,**

For sale at all prominent Grocers', Wine Merchants' and Druggists, and wholesale only by

L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent, No. 66 Liberty-st., New-York.

**POST-OFFICE NOTICE.**—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer BREMEN; for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF LONDON; and for Hamburg City, per steamer SAXONIA, on SATURDAY, Aug. 25, will close at this office at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M.

JAMES KELLY, P. M.

**THE MAILS FOR FRANCE** VIA BREST and Havre, per steamer LAFAYETTE, will close at this office at 11:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:15 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M.

JAMES KELLY, P. M.

**AN ORDER ON "VAIL, HATTER,"** awaits check No. 482. One customer, *every day,* receives a $9 hat order, *free of charge.* SMITH & FOWLER, Men's Furnishing—retail department, No. 3 Park-row.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SATURDAY.

**HURD & HOUGHTON,**

NO. 459 BROOME-ST., New-York, WILL PUBLISH ON SATURDAY, Aug. 25:

I.—SIX MONTHS AT THE WHITE HOUSE WITH ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By F. B. CARPENTER, Artist. 1 vol., 16mo. Price $2.

II.—VENETIAN LIFE. Including Commercial, Social, Historical and Artistic Notices of the place. By WILLIAM D. HOWELLS, late U.S. Consul at Venice. 1 vol. crown 8vo. Price $2 50.

III.—THE HANDBOOK FOR MOTHERS. A Guide in the care of Young Children. By EDWARD H. PARKER, M. D. A new edition. 1 vol., 12mo. Price $1 50.

Sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of prices annexed.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS FILS' LAST GREAT WORK IN PRESS, AND WILL BE PUBLISHED IN A FEW DAYS, **CLEMENCEAU;** OR, THE MEMOIR OF AN ACCUSED.

Trade supplied by THE AMERICAN NEWS CO., Nos. 119 and 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

**LONDON BOOKS.**

An entirely new invoice of OLD and NEW ENGLISH and FOREIGN BOOKS, just received from LONDON. Priced catalogues now ready. Sent gratis to any address.

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**DISTINGUISHED CHARACTERS.**—THE ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for September contains Portraits, with descriptions, of Count Bismarck, of Prussia; Archduke Albert, of Austria; Queen Emma, of the Sandwich Islands; Joseph Sturge, of England; Horace Vernet, of France; F. N. Gisborn, of Newfoundland; Cyrus W. Field, of New-York, and a Group of Native Africans; with articles on Anthropology, Physiology, Psychology, Pneumatology and Physiognomy; Characters in Shakespeare, Hamlet, Cassius, &c. Beaming Eyes, Impressions, Large Noses, Prenatal Influences. Sins of Society, Whom to Elect, Questions for Debating Societies; Phrenology, by John Neal; "Out of Place," by Mrs. Wyllis; Truth and Error, "Quack Medicines," Fagging and Flogging, Female Suffrage, Foreign Airs, &c. A rich number. 20 cents, or $2 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

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## POLITICAL.

**UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.**—A special meeting of this Committee will be held at headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 27, 1866, at 8 o'clock.

THOMAS MURPHY, President.

HENRY H. HUELAT, CHARLES H. HALL, } Secretaries.

THE UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE will meet on the same evening at 7½ o'clock.

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## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

**FIFTY-SECOND-STREET BAPTIST CHAPEL,** corner of 3d-av., Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., Minister.—Services SUNDAYS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Lecture TUESDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock. Prayer meetings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock. Subject of discourse Sunday morning, Aug. 26—*What then shall I do with Jesus?* Sunday evening—*The Barren Fig Tree.*

**THE CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT.**—Rev. WM. T. SABINE, Rector, will continue their services without intermission, at Home Chapel, No. 39 East 29th-st., until they remove into their church corner of Madison-av. and East 28th-st., recently purchased by the congregation. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7¾ P. M.

**FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,** north side, between 7th and 8th avs.—Divine service, God permitting, by the Pastor, Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., on SUNDAY, 26th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—*Fourth Article of the Creed, "Suffered, was Crucified."*

**JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.**—PREACHING on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. by Rev. W. L. HARRIS, D. D., and in the evening, at 7¾ o'clock, by Rev. GEORGE W. COLLARD. Class meeting and Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

**NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.**—Preaching 26th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., by Rev. B. F. MILLARD, (in absence of the Pastor.) Also corner Dover and Water sts., at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M.

**THE ANNUAL SERMON IN BEHALF** of the New-York Bible Society will be delivered by Rev. Dr. BURCHARD in his church, 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SABBATH MORNING, Aug. 26, at 10½ o'clock. All interested in the cause are cordially invited to attend.

**GREEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH,** BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. JOHN S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Evening services followed by a prayer meeting. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

**REV. DR. WADSWORTH,** PROFESSOR OF Moral Philosophy in the Southern University, will preach in the Chapel of the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 11 o'clock. The seats are free. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

**REV. DR. WESCOTT WILL PREACH** in his Church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening to young men on *The Nature and Importance of Industry.*

**THE PRESENT STATE OF EUROPE,** as Portrayed by the Prophets, will be the subject SUNDAY EVENING, at the Advent Mission, No. 108 West 24th-st., by W. H. HANFORD. Elders BROWN in the morning and WILKINS in the afternoon.

**ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH,** 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; the afternoon service being for the deaf mutes, and Right Rev. W. M. GREEN, Bishop of Mississippi, at 7¾ P. M.

**DIVINE SERVICE IN COLLEGIATE DUTCH CHURCHES ON SUNDAY**—North Church at 10½ A. M.; Lafayette-place, corner of 4th-st., 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; 48th-st., near 5th-av., 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers invited to attend.

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**PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—COR. 5TH-**av. and 19th-st., Rev. Dr. RICE, Pastor. Prof. GREEN will preach in this Church on SABBATH. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

**NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH—CORNER** Christopher and Bedford streets. The Pastor, Rev. ADAMS CLEGHORN, having returned to the City, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

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**REV. DR. DOWLING WILL RESUME** his pastoral duties at the Bedford-st. Baptist Church on SUNDAY NEXT, Aug. 26, and will preach Morning and Evening.

**SWEDISH CHURCH OF GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS**—22d-st., near 3d-av.—Divine service in English, at 10½ A. M., Rev. A. WEDEKIND, of St. James, officiating.

**CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,** Schermerhorn-st., near Nevins-st., Brooklyn.—Rev. L. M. BEEBE will preach in this church on SABBATH, 26th inst. Services commence at 10½ o'clock A. M.

**THE LEXINGTON-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,** corner of 46th-st., will be open for public worship every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., and 8 o'clock in the evening.

**ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, HENRY-ST.,** corner Scammel-st.—Rev. SAMUEL J. CORNEILLE, Rector. SUNDAY Services at 10½ A. M. Seats for all. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

**PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D-ST.,** west of 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. A. G. LAWSON, of Poughkeepsie. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

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## UTAH.

### Success of the Mormon Ticket—Theatrical Matters—Miscellaneous.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Tuesday, Aug. 7, 1866.

The county and Territorial elections came off yesterday, and resulted in the election of the candidates on the "People's Ticket," (Mormon.) An opposition (Gentile) ticket, it would seem, was expected, and as a consequence there was considerable machinery set at work to insure the success of the Mormon candidates. There was considerable stump oratory at the various meetings the evening before, urging the people to turn out in their strength and appear at the ballot-box and insure a Mormon victory, beyond all peradventure. The Mormon daily, the *Telegraph*, came out with two successive leaders, strongly urging on the people to "do their duty," and the *Deseret News* had "a few words" exhortative in the same line. This is the more remarkable, as the rule has been heretofore to say as little as possible concerning election matters, particularly at election times, further than to name the time and places for voting, and in half a dozen words exhort citizens to vote. This year, however, the sermonizing of the Mormon papers went on to reprehend carelessness in the matter of the franchise, and inappreciation of it, and hinted at the fact that sometime, if not this year, all the votes available would probably be needed on the Mormon side, that the race was not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong, but rather to the vigilant, active, and assiduous.

These circumstances are sufficient to show that the Gentile element grows here, and that the Mormons see the necessity of their striving to retain the political supremacy which they have ever held in this Territory. As for the *Vidette*, the Gentile paper, it contented itself with ridiculing the efforts of the Mormon papers, and the election itself, considering it altogether a one-sided affair, and with resolving to bide the time when an opposition ticket, with some show of success, could be presented before the constituency of this Territory, which resolution was wise enough in its way. No Gentile ticket was presented this year. Several years ago there was a Gentile ticket got up in this city—a compromise ticket it aimed to be—having on it several prominent Gentile names and several prominent Mormon names. It was an utter failure, however, the Mormon gentlemen publicly disclaiming any connection with it, and asserting that they had not been consulted in reference to their names being used in that connection. Since that time, which was in the Camp Floyd period, the Gentiles have not considered themselves strong enough to make another show at the polls, though they have frequently hinted what they contemplated doing and what they hoped to do.

Theatricals are not very brisk here just now, there being none other than local talent at present performing in this city. Melodramas, comedies, farces and petite dramas are the staple offered, the principal gentlemen artists being Messrs. MCKENRIE, DUNBAR and MARGETTS, and the principal ladies Mesdames ADAMS and ALEXANDER, all amateurs. There is, consequently, considerable crudeness and unevenness occasionally in the performances, though the house is tolerably well filled and pays very well, there being no expensive salaries to be paid, all being very moderate and some of the company playing without salary, for the honor rather than for the emolument of their positions.

Mrs. HAYNE, or Deane, or Cooper, is now delighting the Montanans, after which it is understood that she will visit the Eastern States—professionally, I presume. Her stay in Salt Lake City, lengthy though it was, terminated somewhat sooner than was at one time anticipated, owing, it is understood, to domestic matters. In her farewell speech before the curtain she alluded feelingly to her "enemies" and her "friends," paying a neat compliment to the purity and good order which she said were characteristic of BRIGHAM'S theatre. Her "friends," it is here popularly believed, were both Mormon and Gentile, and her "enemies" purely Gentile.

During her stay here she must have had a very good time. She was the only star engaged, had a handsome salary, was not overworked, playing but two or three times a week, rarely four, and having things pretty much her own way about the theatre, to say nothing of complimentary attentions from Mormons and Gentiles.

The Montanans are now well supplied with histrionic talent. In addition to JULIA DEAN, they are favored with the IRWINS, the Bay Troupe, the Potter Troupe, and some others. For a time previous to this year they were very scantily supplied indeed, which is a matter of wonder, as money, gold, there was as plentiful as water almost, and would have been showered freely on any favorite theatrical artiste or theatrical company, which might have adventured so far in those primitive days. The gold does not fall around quite so freely now as then, but there is no serious lack of it yet. Certain it is that a year or two ago somebody missed making fortunes theatrically, through not being there.

### A Young Lady and Her Lover Brutally Assaulted.

*From the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Gazette, Aug. 21.*

A little after 9 o'clock, on Sunday evening, some gentlemen sitting at the corner of Magee and Gibbon streets, in the Eighth Ward, heard loud cries of "murder!" coming from the summit of Boyd's Hill. They proceeded at once to the spot from whence the cries proceeded, and observed two men flying across the hill in the direction of the Monongahela River. A couple of the gentlemen started in pursuit, but as they passed through some high weeds, near the spot where FORESTER was murdered, they found a young girl lying prostrate on the ground, her clothing partially torn from her back, while she continued to moan as if in agony. They assisted her to arise, when she inquired "where FRED. was?" Before her interrogation could be answered, a young man who had hitherto been unseen, approached in his shirt sleeves and replied, "Here I am." By the moonlight it could be distinctly seen that he was terribly beaten about the head and face, while his shirt, vest and coat—the latter he carried in his hand—were literally torn into fragments and sprinkled with the blood from the wounds on his head and arms. The following version of the affair is from the young lady herself: In company with the young man, whose appearance we have just described, she started from her home on Pennsylvania-avenue, to take a promenade on the hill. They had walked until they came to a path leading across the summit of the hill. With the view of going immediately to her home, they started along the path—which is very lonesome and unfrequented since the terrible tragedy that occurred there about a year ago. When about the middle of the path, three men came from behind Becket's brick-kiln, and approaching the girl and her escort, without a word having been spoken, they assaulted the young man, striking him over the head and shoulders twice with a club. After a vigorous defence, he at length fell to the ground, when the ruffians seized the girl, who had been loudly crying for assistance, and carried her to the spot where she had been found. Here they attempted to outrage her, but her lover again came to her rescue, when the scoundrels turned upon and beat him in a shocking manner. But fearing the lady's cries would be heard by the police, the ruffians fled. [illegible] refused to give her name, but also her companion, but several of those who had come to her assistance recognized her as the daughter of a German residing on Pennsylvania-avenue, where he keeps a hotel. The girl is quite young yet, apparently 16 or 17 years of age. No clue has yet been obtained of the perpetrators of this gross outrage. This is but one of a series of outrages that have been committed on Boyd's Hill within a short time, by a gang of youthful desperadoes, who take occasion to assail and insult every person, who, unacquainted with the character of the locality, have the temerity to walk there after dark.

### The Drouth in Georgia.

A letter from Cleveland, Tenn., Aug. 17, gives the following account of suffering and destitution in that section:

"The destitution among this people is alarming, and how they are to subsist the coming Winter we cannot see. In this connection we would mention the failure of the crops throughout this whole country, embracing an area from this place to Chattanooga, taking in large portions of Northern Georgia. This has caused the negro population in many instances to seek habitations in towns and cities, and especially in this place, as it is nearest to them. In the past eight weeks there has been no rain, and there are hundreds of acres of corn and pasture fields, if set on fire, would burn like so much straw. The people are alarmed as to where their bread is to come from for another year, and their alarm is not without foundation. They have worked with more than ordinary energy, without a hope of remuneration by bounteous yields. We understand that the northern portion of Georgia is even in a worse condition than this locality. The cholera is also killing up the hogs, what few were left at the close of the war, along the river, above Chattanooga, in Hamilton County. Many people, both white and black, have suffered in this section in consequence of the scarcity of provisions, the real necessities of life, during the past Spring and Summer, and for their crops to prove a failure, it is distressing."

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON AUG. 24, IN GOING FROM WALL-st. Ferry to the Gold-room in Broad-st., a round SLEEVE-BUTTON, with a small pearl in the centre. The finder will receive its full value and thanks by returning it to WM. R. HUNTER, No. 74 Wall-st., N. Y.

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No. 22 William-st., New-York.
BANKERS AND BROKERS
in Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities. Accounts of banks, bankers and others received on favorable terms.
A. G. NORWOOD, of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
JNO. F. LOCKWOOD, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

MONEY ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
The undersigned will give particular attention to the loaning of money on Bonds and Mortgage Estates; or individuals having money to loan, may hear of application by leaving at our office a memorandum of the amount they wish invested. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
JERSEY CITY, Aug. 22, 1866.
$75,000 HUDSON COUNTY COUPON BONDS, 20 YEARS TO RUN FROM SEPT. 1, 1865, BEARING INTEREST AT 7 PER CENT. INTEREST PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY.
Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, City Hall, Jersey City, for the purchase of $75,000, or for any part thereof. Said proposals will be received until Tuesday next, the 28th inst., at noon, when the bids will be opened by the Finance Committee, and the highest of the said bids will be accepted or rejected, as may be deemed best for the interests of the city.
CHARLES H. O'NEILL, HOSEA F. CLARK, HORATIO N. EGE, } Committee on Finance.
THOS. R. BENWELL, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE CAMERON COAL COMPANY,
NO. 71 BROADWAY, ROOMS NOS. 67 AND 68.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of business, will be held at the Continental Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, at 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5, 1866.
The transfer-books will be closed from the close of business on the 25th day of August until after said election.
By order of the Board of Directors,
A. J. WINTERTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 99 MAIDEN-LANE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, in New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of September, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M.
The Transfer Books will be closed for ten days previous to said meeting.
By order of the Board.
E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 14, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT OF TEMPORARY LOAN, (other than those issued for Clearing-house purposes,) that the Treasury Department is prepared to redeem the same on presentation at the various offices from which they were issued, with accrued interest thereon to the time of presentation, between this date and Aug. 26; and that after the latter date INTEREST WILL CEASE ON SUCH CERTIFICATES.
H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISS. R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,)
No. 86 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.
NOTICE.—A DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT Court of the United States for the Districts of Ohio and Indiana having been issued ordering the sale of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (Eastern Division,) on the 29th of September next, notice is hereby given that no stock, bonds or claims will be received into the trust after the 15th of September next.
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY,
No. 191 BROADWAY, (Mercantile Bank Building,)
Aug. 25, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY of New-York will be held on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company as above. By order of the Trustees.
HENRY K. GATES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA COUNTY IRON MINING COMPANY, No. 77 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1866.
A MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF the Columbia County Iron Mining Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, 4th day of September next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year.
EDWARD D. WEBB, Secretary.

COPAKE IRON MINES.—A MEETING OF the stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, No. 29 Broad-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of business of importance. By order of the Trustees.
CHARLES H. MILLS, President.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest coupons of Sept. 1 of the Saratoga and Whitehall Railroad Company will be paid at the National Bank of the State of New-York.
H. C. LOCKWOOD, Treasurer.
TROY, Aug. 20, 1866.

LOST OR DESTROYED—CERTIFICATE No. 4,371, Fifty Shares Quicksilver Mining Company Stock, name of J. Buchanan Henry. Transfer has been stopped, and all persons are called upon to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued in lieu of the one lost or destroyed. Signed, C. R. MARVIN & CO.

COUPONS ON FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds due prior to July 1, 1866, will be paid on presentation at Mariposa Office.
MARK BRUMAGIM, President.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE LAND SCRIP,
Purchased and for sale by
C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 60 Wall-st.

WANTED—COLES COUNTY AND QUINCY CITY (ILL.) BONDS, for which the highest market price will be given. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

## FINANCIAL.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Accounts solicited—4 per cent. interest allowed on daily balances—have removed to No. 14 Nassau-st., in our new marble block.

$10,000 REWARD:
STOLEN!
The following described property, for which the above reward is offered, or *pro rata* for any proportion thereof, of the available securities recovered.
11 U. S. 10-40 Bonds of $1,000 each, numbered:
17,817,
79,114,
17,818,
86,190,
35,129,
88,392,
38,598,
98,504,
79,113,
98,506.
11 U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes, dated 15th June, $5,000 each, numbered:
1,620,
1,621,
1,622,
1,623,
3,328,
3,329,
981,
950,
951,
952,
953,
and two of $1,000 each.
15 U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, $1,000 each, dated June 15, from 128,943 to 128,957, inclusive.
3 U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, $100 each, dated July, 1865, numbered:
351,673,
91,394,
84,368.
4 U. S. 5-20 Bonds of 1862, second series, for $1,000 each, numbered:
9,458,
49,024,
58,539,
64,533.
4 U. S. 5-20 Bonds of 1862, for $500 each, numbered:
11,619,
3,749,
3,748,
11,002.
1 U. S. Coupon Bond of 1881, for $500, numbered
5,350.
$900 in Compound Interest Notes. $5,619 in Gold and Gold Certificates. 5 Certificates, 100 shares each, New-York Central Railroad Stock, No. 6,371 to 6,375.
2 Certificates for 100 shares each of Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Stock, Nos. 207 and 208.
6 Certificates of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Stock, 100 shares each, Nos. 14,022 to 14,027.
6 Certificates Illinois Central Railroad Stock,
No. 8,951, 222 Shares.
No. 36,849, 20 "
No. 32,095, 40 "
No. 21,902, 78 "
No. 29,698, 40 "
No. 5,452, 100 "
$1,050 in Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip for 1864.
$1,470 in Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip for 1865.
$710 in Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip for 1866.
Also, $8,500 U. S. 5-20 Bonds, numbers not known.
CROCKER, WOOD, & CO.,
No. 52 South-st.

$200,000 RAILROAD BONDS.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Farmer's Railroad Company of Venango County, Penn., No. 3 Beaver-st., New-York City, for the purchase of $200,000 (or so much thereof as may remain unsold) First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Coupon Bonds of $500 each, of the said Company, payable in five years. Interest payable semi-annually from the first day of June last. Said proposals will be received until Sept. 6, when the same will be opened by the President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, and the highest bids will be accepted or rejected, as may be deemed best for the interest of the Company. This will probably be the most productive road of its length in the country. It commences at Oil City, and runs up Oil Creek seven miles to Petroleum Centre, with a branch up Cherry Run of three miles, from Rouseville to Humboldt Works. Twenty per cent. of the earnings are to be set apart annually to pay these bonds.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
INTEREST DEPARTMENT.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1866.
Schedules of thirty (30) or more Coupons of the Loan of 1864, (10-40s,) maturing on the 1st of September, will now be received for examination at the Interest Department of the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC CABLE TELE'PH CO., OF N. Y.,
No. 36 NEW-ST., AND No. 38 BROAD-ST., Room 29.
BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO A LIMITED number of Shares to the Capital Stock of this Company will be opened at this office on TUESDAY, Aug. 20, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., and will be closed on the 27th inst.
The route is from New-York to Bermuda *via* Cape Charles, United States, thence to the Azores, and thence to Lisbon, in Portugal.
Capital Stock..........$10,000,000
Par value of shares..........$100 each
Terms, 20 per cent. at the time of subscription, 20 per cent in 30 days, and 20 per cent. in 60 days thereafter.
It is estimated that only sixty per cent. of the par value of the stock subscribed will be called for.
W. S. WORL, President.
R. M. DAVIS, Treasurer.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 145 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1866.
$500,000.—THIS COMPANY OFFERS for sale the remaining $500,000 of the $2,000,000 ten year seven per cent. convertible bonds heretofore authorized for the purpose of retiring those issued in 1864, upon the following terms, viz.: Ninety per cent. of the par value in current funds with interest on the cost from May 1, 1866, added.
The bonds are for $500, $600, $1,000 and $5,000, registered or with interest coupons attached, payable in New-York semi-annually in November and May of each year.
O. H. PALMER, Treasurer.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 1, first door over Park Bank.

SAGINAW VALLEY LAND, SALT AND MINERAL COMPANY.—Several thousand shares for sale by GEO. F. RILEY & CO., No. 35 Wall-st.

## DIVIDENDS.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY
TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
A dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 15th of August, at No. 122 Bowery.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
AUG. 11, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 11.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the earnings for the last six months, upon the preferred and common stock of the Company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 44 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 20th day of August, 1866, at which time the Transfer books will be closed, and reopened on the 3d day of September next for transfers.
By order of the Executive Committee,
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 38 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1866.
NOTICE—THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. for the month of August, payable on and after Saturday, Sept. 1. Transfer-books will close on Saturday, Aug. 25, and be reopened again on Monday, Sept. 3. By order, P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 9 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, AUG. 1, 1866.
CAPITAL..........$200,000
ASSETS, Aug. 1, 1866..........284,754
LIABILITIES, Aug. 1, 1866..........13,538
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st. (near Fulton-st.,) New-York.
Interest on new deposits commences immediately on the first day of the month following the date of the deposit.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st., six per cent. interest free from tax. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1, will draw interest from Sept. 1.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned in the clothing trade, under the firm name of CREIGHTON & EDWARDS, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding claims against the firm, or in its favor, will be settled by Mr. JOHN CREIGHTON.
JOHN CREIGHTON.
ROBERT EDWARDS.
Dated Aug. 24, 1866.
The business will be continued by Mr. JOHN CREIGHTON, at No. 389 Hudson-st.

CHINA, June 1, 1866.
WE HAVE ESTABLISHED A BRANCH of our house at Yokohama, Japan.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

## ARMY AND NAVY.

BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS—$100—$50.
Two new Pension laws giving increased pensions to soldiers who have lost one hand or one foot, and to widows and orphans $2 per month for each child under 16, have been passed by Congress; also, a new bounty law giving the relatives of deceased soldiers $100 more bounty.
I am now ready with new blanks to make application for the above pensions and bounties. The $100 and $50 bounty to soldiers cannot be applied for until the Secretary of War issues the proper forms and instructions—which will be about the 1st of September.
Accurate copies of all the above laws for sale for 25 cents, or 10 cents each. CHAS. NETTLETON.
No. 111 Broadway, New-York City.
Refers, by special permission, to Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor of New-York City.

ADDITIONAL BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS.—All two and three years' soldiers, and those discharged for wounds, also the heirs of deceased, can receive $50 and $100. Increased pensions for widows having minor children. Applications are being filed by us. Copy of the law furnished. All information gratis. L. BROWN & CO., Solicitors and United States Claim Agents, No. 1 Park-place, removed from No. 2.

AT SHELDON'S OLD OFFICE, NO. 7 Beekman-st., New-York, additional bounties to discharged soldiers, widows, &c., and all other Government claims collected as usual. Three months extra pay for officers.

ATTENTION!—THE FIRST THIRTY-EIGHT Regiments of N. Y. V. are now entitled to bounty; also widows of 3 and 9 months' volunteers. Call at Sheldon's Bounty Agency, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.

## DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.
EIGHTH DISTRICT, NEW-YORK.
The ANNUAL LIST OF TAXES ON INCOMES, PLATE, &c., for 1865-6, is now ready for payment.
Payments received without personal notice up to Sept. 15.
The bills for residents west of 6th-av., will be ready until Sept. 5.
Persons doing business down town can pay as early as 8 o'clock, up to Sept. 15. Other payments 9 to 3 o'clock.
Checks should be to order of the Collector.
Receipts returned by mail if postage stamp is sent.
G. P. PUTNAM, Collector.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1st. For building a sewer in Spring-street, between Greene and Mercer streets.
2d. For building a sewer in Walker-street, between Baxter and Centre streets.
3d. For building a sewer in Howard-street, between Centre and Elm streets.
4th. For building a sewer in Eldridge-street, between Canal and Division streets.
5th. For building a sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.
6th. For regulating and paving West-street, from Hammond to Hoboken-street, and repaving between West and Washington streets the intersecting streets.
7th. For paving, with trap-block, Fourteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.
8th. For paving, with stone blocks, Twenty-eighth-street, from First to Fifth-avenue.
9th. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging the sidewalks on Worth-street, from Broadway to Baxter-street.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated
1st. On both sides of Spring-street, between Mercer and Greene streets.
2d. On both sides of Walker-street, between Centre and Baxter streets.
3d. On both sides of Howard-street, between Elm and Centre streets.
4th. On both sides of Eldridge-street, between Canal and Division streets.
5th. On both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.
6th. On the west side of Washington-street, and on both sides of West-street, including piers and bulkheads, from Hammond to a point one hundred and fifty feet south of Hoboken-street; also, all the lots on both sides of the intersecting streets from Hammond to Hoboken-street inclusive, and between Washington and West streets; also, all the lots on the north side of Hammond-street to the extent of half the block from Washington-street to Thirteenth-avenue.
7th. On both sides of Fourteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, and to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets and avenues.
8th. On both sides of Twenty-eighth-street, from First to Fifth-avenue, and to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets and avenues.
9th. All the lots on both sides of Worth-street, commencing at a point one hundred and fifty feet west of Elm-street and running east; also, one lot on the south-east corner of Worth and Elm streets; and also all the lots on both sides of Worth-street, between Centre and Baxter streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC O. HUNT, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Aug. 22, 1866.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1st. For paving Forty-fourth-street from Broadway to Ninth-avenue.
2d. For building a street basin on the southeast corner of Worth and Centre streets.
3d. For building a street basin on the southwest corner of Worth and Centre streets.
4th. For building a street basin on the northwest corner of Worth and Centre streets.
5th. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stone, and flagging sidewalks in One Hundredth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.
6th. For building a sewer on the westerly side of Fourth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth-street to a point one hundred feet north of Sixty-ninth-street.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on:
1st. On both sides Forty-fourth-street, from Broadway to eighty feet west of Ninth-avenue, and to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets or avenues.
2d. On the south side of Worth-street, from Centre to Little Water streets.
3d. On the south side of Worth-street from Centre to Elm.
4th. On the north side of Worth-street from Centre to Elm, and on the west side of Centre-street to a point one hundred and twenty-five feet north of Worth-street.
5th. On both sides of One Hundredth-street, from Eighth-avenue to a point seventy-five feet west of Tenth-avenue, and to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets and avenues.
6th. On the westerly side of Fourth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth-street to a point half way between Sixty-ninth and Seventieth streets, and on both sides of Madison-avenue, from a point half way between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets to a point half way between Sixty-ninth and Seventieth streets, and on the easterly side of Fifth-avenue, from a point half way between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets to Seventieth-street, and also all the lots between Fourth and Fifth avenues, on both sides of the intersecting streets from Sixtieth to Sixty-ninth streets, inclusive.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC O. HUNT, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, August 18th, 1866.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Fifth Collection District, State of New-York, VIIth, Xth, XIIIth and XIVth Wards of the City of New-York.—Pursuant to the provisions of an Act entitled, "An Act to reduce Internal Taxation," and to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, and to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and acts amendatory thereof, notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties or taxes, under said Act, in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said District has received from the Assessor thereof his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1867: that the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; that the said Collector will attend to receive the same, at his office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sunday's excepted,) from the first day of September, A. D. 1866, until the twentieth day of September, A. D., 1866, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1866.
N. B.—Said duties and taxes may be paid at any time before the period above mentioned.

## PROPOSALS.

POSTPONEMENT.
NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
The Senate of the State of New-York, on the 20th of April last, adopted the following resolution:
Resolved, That a select committee of three be appointed to sit during the recess, with the Mayor of New-York, the State Engineer, and the Engineer of the Croton Board, to ascertain and report to the Senate the most advantageous and proper route or routes for a railway or railways suited to the rapid transportation of passengers from the upper to the lower portion of the City of New-York, having in view the greatest practical benefit and safety to the public, and the least loss and injury to property on or adjacent to said route or routes.
The following are the members of the commission:
Senator George H. Andrews,
Senator Henry R. Low,
Senator Charles G. Cornell,
State Engineer J. P. Goodsell,
Mayor John T. Hoffman,
Engineer Alfred W. Craven.
At meetings of the Board held on May 31 and June 2, it was resolved that parties interested be and they are hereby invited to submit plans and specifications, upon the subject embraced in the above resolution, to be addressed "To the Senate Commission on Railroads," at the office of the Street Commissioner, corner of Broadway and Park-place, in the City of New-York, on or before Tuesday, the 1st day of August next.
The Committee deem it desirable that the plans should be accompanied by approximate estimates or expense.
GEORGE H. ANDREWS, Chairman.
A. W. CRAVEN, Secretary.
The time for the reception of plans is extended to the 1st day of October. By order of the Committee.
A. W. CRAVEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with names of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5, 1866, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
For regulating, grading, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between First and Eighth avenues.
For regulating, grading, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between Third-avenue and Mount Morris-square.
For curbing, guttering, and flagging Eighty-sixth street, between Third and Fifth avenues.
For curbing, guttering, and flagging First-avenue, between Sixty-first and Sixty-sixth streets.
For curbing, guttering, and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, between Third and Sixth avenues.
For curbing, guttering, and flagging Eighty-third-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.
For curbing, guttering, and flagging Seventy-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues.
For curbing, guttering, and flagging Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth streets.
For curbing, guttering, and flaging One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, from Second to Third avenue, and Third-avenue from One Hundred and Twenty-eighth to One Hundred and Thirtieth streets.
For furnishing one thousand cast-iron lamp-posts.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
Dated, Street Department, New-York, August 25, 1866.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

ANTHRACITE COLLIERIES TO LET.
Proposals will be received until Sept. 12, 1866, at the office of
THE PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA,
For the leasing of their Coal Lands and Collieries, embracing about 2,000 acres of land, in the heart of the Mahanoy Coal basin, in Schuylkill County, Penn.
There are four distinct Collieries now in working condition on the
MAMMOTH PRIMROSE AND SKIDMORE COAL BEDS,
All above water level, worked by dry slopes, tunnels and drifts, with breakers, engines, cars, stock, miners' houses, and all the appurtenances of extensive collieries, in complete working condition, capable of producing at present about 200,000 tons per annum. The facilities for transportation to market are not surpassed by any other collieries in the middle coal fields.
Personal inspection of the mines invited.
Specifications, maps and plans can be seen, and detailed information furnished at the office of the Company, in Philadelphia, or by their Superintendent at the Mines, or at the office of P. W. SHEAFER, Engineer of Mines, Pottsville, Penn.

## COAL.

WILKESBARRE COAL
FOR SALE BY
THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, at Jersey City, Elizabethport or New-York.
For terms apply at the office of the Company, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

## AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF BANK STOCKS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Thos. B. Pitman, Esq., administrator:
150 shares Bank of America, $100 each.
430 shares Gallatin National Bank, $50 each.
200 shares Merchants Exchange National Bank, $50 each.
110 shares Bank of Manhattan Company, $50 each.
41 shares Importers' and Traders' National Bank, $100 each.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE
OF
GOVERNMENT TOBACCO.
SEVERAL HUNDRED HOGSHEADS OF FINE VIRGINIA LEAF.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, CUSTOM-HOUSE, RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 5, 1866.
In compliance with instructions from H. S. Risley, Esq., Supervising Special Agent, there will be sold to highest bidder, at public auction, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of September next, at Winston's Building, corner of 14th and Cary sts., in the City of Richmond, Va., the following described
CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY, viz.:
TWO HUNDRED (or more) HOGSHEADS LEAF TOBACCO;
FIVE HUNDRED BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.
The Leaf Tobacco has been gathered from the Counties of Bedford, Roanoke, Franklin, Campbell, Henry, Patrick, Halifax, Prince Edward, Pittsylvania, Mecklenburg and Charlotte, comprising all the good tobacco lands in the State. Much of it is of the finest quality, suitable for "wrappers," and has been well cured and preserved. This sale presents opportunities to the manufacturer and dealer rarely offered. Should the demand warrant, some three or four hundred hogsheads more may be added to the sale, which will complete the disposition of Virginia Tobacco for Government account.
Samples of each hogshead will be ready for inspection at the salesroom ten days preceding the day of sale.
TERMS:
Cash, in Government funds.
JOHN S. LOOMIS,
Assistant Special Agent.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON.
TELEGRAPH MATERIAL AT AUCTION.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Bvt. Lt.-Col. James M. Moore, A. Q. M., at Warehouse on G-st., near Twentieth-street, Washington, on THURSDAY, Aug. 30, commencing at 10 A. M., the following Telegraph Material, &c.:

| | |
|---|---|
| 22 Beardsley's Signal Telegraph Instruments and Cases. | 95,000 pounds Iron Wire |
| 24 Beardsley's Instruments. | 68 miles Insulated Telegraph Wire. |
| 12 Augers | 166 Reels for Wire. |
| 10 Crowbars. | 43 Reel Stands, small. |
| 4 Cutting Plyers. | 10 Reel Stands, centre. |
| 2 Dial Handles. | 1 Platform Scale. |
| 10 Hammers. | 159 Insulators block. |
| 7 Oilers. | 1 Coal stove, with Pipe. |
| 3 Pruning Knives. | 23 Tool Boxes. |
| 5 Large Reel Stands. | 44 Full Reels. |
| 18 Small Reel Stands. | 73 Empty Reels. |
| 6 Rubber Cement Flasks. | 67 Reel Stands. |
| 8 Soldering Acid Bottles. | 16 Reel Stands, delivery. |
| 6 Rubber Sleeves, 3½ in. | 6 Reel Handles. |
| 6 Large Gear. | 3 spools Copper Wire, No. 25. |
| 6 Small Gear. | 5 spools Copper Wire, No. 30. |
| 8 Rings. | 7 pounds Gutta Percha, (in sheets). |
| 72 Notices and Straps. | 117 Iron Spikes. |
| 188 Tumblers for Battery. | 31 Insulated Bending Screws. |
| 240 Porus Cups. | 29 Rubber Rings. |
| 162 (13¼ oz. A.o.d.) Platina Strips. | 60 cells Portable Field Telegraph Battery. |
| 17¾ oz. A. o. d. Platina Strips. | 363 Zincs for Grove Battery. |
| 230 pounds Mercury. | 6 Empty Mercury Flasks, (iron) with Screw Wrenches, Screw Drivers, Spirit Lamps, Soldering Irons, &c. |
| 1,065 pounds Nitric Acid. | |
| 6 carboys Sulphuric Acid. | |
| 1,400 pounds Nails, 40d and 60d. | |
| 2,300 Insulators, Bracket. | |
| 50 Empty Carboys. | |

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
Ten days will be granted purchasers in which to remove their goods.
D. H. RUCKER,
Bvt. Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington, D. C.

SALE OF UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD PROPERTY.
OFFICE OF ASSIST. Q. M. U. S. MILITARY R. R., No. 250 G-st.—WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, at Alexandria, Va., on THURSDAY, Aug. 23, the balance of United States Military Railroad Property remaining on hand at that place, consisting in part as follows:
Two second-class serviceable locomotive engines, Norris & Son, builders; gauge, 4 feet 8½ inches.
One tender truck; two small truck cars.
One hundred pairs second-hand car-wheels on axles.
Seventy tons "T" railroad iron (45 pounds to the yard,) nearly new; fifteen stoves, two fifteen-ton hydraulic jacks, ten tons unserviceable railroad iron.
Twenty-five tons wrought and cast scrap iron, second-hand railroad spikes, chairs, rubber loops, broadaxes, mauls, platform and counter scales, lanterns, oars, desks, tables, and a variety of other articles.
Also, nine frame buildings.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Military railroad wharf, where the locomotives, railroad iron and car wheels are stored. The balance of the articles will be sold at the railroad supply store, near the Orange and Alexandria depot.
Will also be sold at Pittsburgh, Pa., at 11 o'clock A.M., on TUESDAY, Aug. 28,
Eleven new box cars, five feet gauge, Pennock & Co., Kennet-square, Chester County, Penn., builders.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
Any further information relative to the property will be furnished on application at this office.
F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet Major and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

40,000 TONS
OF
SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION,
AUG. 29, 1866.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1866.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will hold their forty-first auction sale of coal, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of August, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at their new Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, at which time they will sell, by Messrs. John H. Draper & Co., Auctioneers,
40,000 TONS
of fresh mined Scranton coal, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of September next.
The sale will be positive; each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the company. The conditions will be fully made known at the time of sale.
Terms: Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, at the office of the company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-1awtoct26.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK October 26, 1865. oc27-1awtod28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-1awtom29
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-1awtom31
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. je1-1awtojy26
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-1awto oc25

E. ROTH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—E. ROTH WILL SELL THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, Aug. 25, at 1½ o'clock precisely, at the four-story dwelling-house No. 119 Clinton-place, (8th-st.,) near 6th-av., over $5,000 worth of elegant and costly household furniture. Piano-forte, rich parlor furniture, works of art, fine oil paintings, vases, bronze clock, oval and pier mirrors, carpets, rosewood and black walnut bed-room suites, spring and hair mattresses, rich cut glass, china and silver ware, table cutlery, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 12 o'clock M., in front of their salesroom No. 93 Liberty-st.:
BLACK SPANISH STALLION HIDALGO,
about 16 hands high, excellent saddle horse, perfectly kind, very stylish. This valuable animal was presented to the Sanitary Fair by a distinguished military gentleman of this City.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY (SATURDAY,) AUG. 25, AT 10½ o'clock, on Pier No. 20 North River:
192 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
2,680 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Balance cargo bark *A. Tagliana*, from Palermo.

AMERICAN FLAGS.—SMALL AMERICAN flags for decoration for sale in any quantity by the manufacturer, JOHN L. SALISBURY, 159 Duane-st.

## FOR SALE.

GEO. W. SIMMONS JR.,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 96 Broadway, New-York.
Purchase, sale, leasing, exchange, care and management of real estate. Prompt collection of rents, dividends and interest. Investments made.
References—Messrs. Slade & Colby, Geo. F. Noyes, Esq., Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Messrs. F. Skinner & Co., Charles E. Strong, Esq., Messrs. Carpenter, Vail & Fuller.

HOUSES AND LOTS.
The undersigned are preparing their September list of houses and lots for sale or to rent.
Parties that have placed property in our hands will oblige by notifying us at their earliest convenience if any change in either prices or terms.
Those having houses for sale or rent may find purchasers or tenants by leaving a description of the premises at our office.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine-st.

HOUSES WANTED
In good locations, for sale or to rent, furnished and unfurnished.
D. M. SEAMAN,
Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker,
No. 14 Pine-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, WITH FOUR ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated on Lather's Hill, one mile from the village of New-Rochelle, 17½ miles by rail from the City; commands a fine view of Long Island Sound; the house contains 16 rooms, exclusive of kitchen; has all the conveniences of a first-class City residence, hot and cold water throughout, stationary tubs, bath-room, &c.; is built of brick, stuccoed, has been recently painted inside and out, and is in perfect order; has a perfectly appointed stable and porter's lodge; garden and grounds in a high state of cultivation; abundance of fruit and ornamental shrubbery; part of furniture and carpets can be had with the house. For terms and further particulars address Box 37 New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A FINE BROWN-stone house, on a Belgian-paved and well-lighted street, with wide walks, and near the great park, in Brooklyn. The house is new, splendidly situated, and has every modern improvement. Also, a gothic cottage on the west bank of the Hudson, 25 miles from New-York; all necessary outbuildings, 8 acres of land, with fruit and garden vegetables in great variety and abundance. Also, an excellent brown-stone house in 39th-st., New-York; all the modern improvements, and in perfect order. Apply to S. B. BRITTAN, No. 68 Broadway, Room No. 12.

FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, A fine house, six lots, full of choice fruits, grapes, &c. A fine house and stables, eight lots full of choice fruits, grapes, &c., on Wilton Hill; fine view of the City and East River; directly opposite the beautiful residence of Hon. John J. Crane, one mile east of the Harlem Bridge. Apply to CHAS. LEACH, at Wilson's coal office, first building east side, over the Harlem Bridge.

$8.500. A FURNISHED RESIDENCE FOR sale at a great sacrifice, and possession given immediately; 4 acres of land, with a two-story frame house, with ten rooms and garret, a good barn, plenty fruit, together with a new 7-octave piano, horse, wagon, harness, cow, &c.; trains run every hour to and from City; terms easy. For further particulars, inquire of J. L. SAUNDERS, No. 23 Bowery.

A BLOCK OF NEW HIGH-STOOP brown-stone houses in Brooklyn, built of the best material and in the most substantial manner, located on a fine shaded avenue, with wide walks, and near the great Park, which, for beauty of decoration and magnificence of views, is destined to surpass any public park in the country. Price $13,000 each.
H. L. RIDER, No. 39 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—IMMEDIATE possession—the handsome three-story attic and basement brick house, high stoop, with brown-stone portico, No. 62 7th-st., near 2d-av.; lot 25x100; court-yard in front; late residence of Mrs. C. Donaldson, deceased. Apply to WM. E. LEWIS, No. 11 Wall-st., or to HENRY U. SLIPPER, No. 21 Pearl-st. Executors.

FOR SALE—PHILADELPHIA CITY—A SMALL hotel replete with every convenience, bar, bar-room, basement saloon and four rooms; rent very low; opposite the Eastern Market, within half a square of Independence Hall; established ten years, never exchanged hands; commands first-class custom. Apply on the premises, No. 9 South 5th-st., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, full size, pleasantly located, with all modern improvements and in complete order, within five minutes of Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn. The whole or part of the furniture will be sold or rented, if desired. Apply to C. W. TROTTER, No. 79 Cliff-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN NEWARK, N. J., A DESIRABLE cottage residence, situated in a pleasant part of the City, and having all the modern improvements; lot 100x200, with good stable and carriage-house; near railroad depot. A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., No. 23 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE IN MONTCLAIR County, five rooms, with stable, $3,600; also a cottage in Llewellyn Park, containing 12 rooms, with stable and garden, complete; price $13,500; only one hour from the City. Apply to L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, New-Jersey.

A.—FOR SALE—SPLENDIDLY LOCATED country seat at Long Branch, fronting the ocean; within half a mile of the depot, and adjacent to the principal hotels; grounds commodious; stable and icehouse attached. For further particulars, address L. L., Box No. 1,428 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-stone high-stoop house No. 13 East 29th-st., near 5th-av., with chandeliers, carpets, pictures and billiard-table. Price $23,500; $12,000 can remain. Inquire at the house, or of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property—A handsome country seat at Peekskill; beautiful view of the Hudson River, healthy, convenient to cars and steamboat. Terms low. Address Box No. 2,706 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, West 24th-st., (Broadway and 6th-av.,) a four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot; all the modern improvements; north side street. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE NEW, FIRST-CLASS, HIGH-stoop, brown-stone houses and lots, Nos. 45 and 47 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; splendidly finished with rosewood doors, &c. Inquire on the premises, or of W. FANNING, No. 37 West 39th-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, 20 FIRST-CLASS houses from $9,000 to $20,000, on Oxford, Cumberland and Adelphi sts., and Lafayette, Gates and Carlton avs. THOS. WELWOOD, No. 149 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FIVE FARMS, FROM 8 TO 75 acres; choice fruit; good improvements; 19 miles from City; near depot.
JOHN M. C. MARSH, No. 34 Pine-st.

SPLENDID FARMS IN MOHAWK VALLEY; also in Saratoga County, 65 acres with canal, grocery; only $7,500; 94 acres $5,000; cheap. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

APPLY TO STANLEY DAY, NO. 319 4th-av., for descriptive price list of City houses, lots, and country property. Mailed free if desired.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

UNION PAPER COLLAR COMPANY.
Organized under the Laws of the State of New-York.
Office, No. 110 Broadway, New-York.
Branch Office, No. 96 Washington-st., Boston.
The UNION PAPER COLLAR COMPANY, organized under the laws of the State of New-York, with a capital of $3,000,000, having purchased the patents of Walter Hunt, Wm. E. Lockwood, S. S. Gray and A. A. Evans, with other patents controlling the manufacture of Paper Collars, Cuffs and Bosoms, has granted licenses to the following manufacturers, viz.:
American Molded Collar Company..........Boston
HATCH, JOHNSON & CO., Agents, New-York.
W. E. & E. D. Lockwood..........Philadelphia
Reversible Collar Company..........Boston
MARCH BROS., PIERCE & CO., Agents.
F. A. Hawley & Co..........Boston
George B. Lamb, (Star Collar)..........Boston
Gray & Woods..........Boston
Boston Paper Collar Manufacturing Company..........Boston
Ray & Taylor..........Springfield
New-England Model Collar Company..........Boston
The Metropolitan Collar Company..........New-York
Troy National Paper Collar Company..........Troy, N. Y.
J. H. COON, Agent.
Norwich Paper Collar Company..........Norwich, Conn.
American Machine Company..........Newburyport, Mass.
Rice Brothers..........Boston
Goldsmith, Hoffman & Company..........New-York
Nonpareil Paper Collar Company..........Springfield, Mass.
New-York Enameled Paper Collar Company..New-York
F. RAWDON MYERS, Agent.
The Congress Collar Company..........Chicago, Ill.
Washington Manufacturing Company..........Troy, N. Y.
All packages of goods manufactured by the above-named Licensees will hereafter be marked,
"LICENSED BY THE UNION PAPER COLLAR CO."
The manufacture and sale of Collars, Cuffs and Bosoms, in violation of these patents, will be vigorously prosecuted at law and in equity; and, as no Paper Collar can be made except under one or more of said patents, or in infringement of the same, dealers are especially cautioned against purchasing or selling any such Collars, Cuffs or Bosoms, except of the manufacture of the above-named Licenses, as they will be held liable in damages equally with manufacturers.
JAMES A. WOODBURY, President.
SOLOMON S. GRAY, Treasurer.

UNION WASHING MACHINE and CLOTHES-WRINGER.
The best in the world. MANGLES of all kinds.
J. WARD & CO., No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

GUERLAIN
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—Will not split and will outwear six packs of the old style sharp-pointed cards and no more expensive. For sale by all stationers, D. APPLETON & CO., and MOHUN & EBBS, No. 546 Broadway, and by the manufacturers. SAM'L HART & CO, No. 43 John-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE FLOATING CHAPEL AT the foot of Pike-st., East River. For particulars apply to the SEXTON at the Chapel.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.
NO BIG PROFITS. NO DULL TRADE.
600 FOR SALE.
C. WITTY, Warerooms, No. 638 Broadway.
HARNESS. HARNESS.
500 SETS FOR SALE.
SINGLE BUGGY, $25. DOUBLE, $60.
C. WITTY'S Carriage Warerooms, No. 638 Broadway.

## STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

## TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT IN Flushing, on Parsons-avenue; house nearly new and newly furnished, replete with modern improvements; will be rented low to a desirable tenant. For particulars inquire of W. H. DAVIS, Flushing, or at H. B. CLAFLIN, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—In Eltona, Morrisania, for six months from Oct. 1, 1866; contains 12 rooms, with or without stabling for two horses; 1 acre; 9½ miles from City Hall. Inquire of F. H. NASH.

OFFICES TO LET—SEVERAL VERY DEsirable offices, in the first-class marble building Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway. $250 to $3,000. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY HOUSE, HANDsomely furnished, on 33d-st., near Madison-av., to rent until the 1st of May to a private family only. Inquire of HUMPHREYS & MATHEWS, No. 724 Broadway.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR and lofts on Canal and Walker sts., near Broadway; power unexceptionable. P. J. INSLEE, 102 Walker-st.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 187 Henry-st.

TO LET—A FINE FURNISHED HOUSE, FOUR stories, b. s., h. s. R. H. HINE, No. 561 6th-av.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT OR PURCHASE, A COMfortable residence, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for nine persons; not less than fifteen or more than forty-five miles from New-York; location must be dry, free from sea or damp air; it must have the advantage of schools and churches, and on a railroad. Address, with terms, to J. B. G., No. 78 Cedar-st., Room No. 13, New-York.

I WANT TO PURCHASE A GOOD HOUSE in a pleasant neighborhood, with about five acres of ground, having modern improvements, and within 15 minutes' drive of the Williamsburgh, Brooklyn or Jersey City ferries; the house must be well shaded, and 40x40 feet, or 35x35 with wing. Cash will be paid. Price not too high. Address A. R., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE IF AT A BARGAIN—A small farm, with house and outbuildings, not over two hours from New-York and near depot. Address, with full particulars, W. A. W., Box No. 118 Nanuet, Rockland County, N. Y.

WANTED—FOR A PRIVATE FAMILY A MODerate sized house at a reasonable rent, between 19th and 40th sts. and 3d and 7th avs., with possession by the 15th of September. Address P. X., Box No. 1[illegible] *Times* Office, stating location and terms.

WANTED—A COMFORTABLE HOUSE, FULLY or partially furnished, at Orange, until next Spring; good care of the property guaranteed and unexceptionable references given. Address B., Box No. 2,040 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A FARM OR GENTLEMAN'S COUNtry seat convenient to the City in exchange for first-class dividend-paying and manufacturing stocks. Address L. N. J., Box No. 3,429 Post-office, New-York.

I WISH TO PURCHASE A FIRST-CLASS moderate sized house in a good neighborhood; some cash, balance in first-class vacant lots on Murray Hill and Harlem. Address HOUSE, Box No. 2,956 Post-office.

A SMALL FAMILY WANT A FURNISHED house from September till May, near station, not over one hour from New-York. Address WALL-ST., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LARGE SECOND-STORY FRONT room, well furnished, to let, with board, to two; also another on same story, to one party, in a private family, where all facilities are given to learn the language; references exchanged. Apply at No. 92 East 31st-st.

BOARD WANTED FOR THREE YOUNG ladies in a respectable private family or boarding-house; terms moderate; location between Bleecker and 14th sts., Broadway and 8th-av. Address L. C., Box No. 110 *Times* Office. References exchanged.

BOARDERS FOR THE FALL AND Winter. Address MRS. WM. B. STOUGHTON, Summit, N. J.; one hour from N. Y., per M. & E. R. R.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen, to let at No. 77 West 19th-st., five doors from 6th-av.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT WATERLOO PLACE. This delightful Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean, a short distance from railroad station at Jumping Point, and two miles from Port Washington Landing; the steamer *Nelly White* leaves foot of Barclay-st., and the *Sea Bird* leaves foot of Chambers-st., at hours to suit the tide, and the steamer *Wm. Cook* leaves foot of Barclay-st. Address SAMUEL S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington Monmouth County, N. J.

CROFT HOUSE—GARRISONS, HIGHLANDS on Hudson, near West Point. Balance season, $12 per week. Milk and vegetables from farm connected with the house. E. ROBBINS, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW DESIRABLE rooms to let at Linden Park, Cornwall, on the Hudson. Address C. H. KING.

HUDSON CITY, N. J.—FURNISHED BEDrooms to let to one or two gentlemen, with breakfast and dinner on Sundays if desired. City Hall-place, third door north of Newark-av.; location very healthy and convenient to cars and ferries.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—TWO FRONT rooms will be vacated on Saturday, and may be secured for balance of the season, on application to DWIGHT BISHOP, Walnut Hill, Yonkers.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

A PLEASANT RETREAT—AFFORDING at once the advantages of city and country life, can be found at No. 63 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, N.Y. The rooms are first class, pleasantly located, away from the dust and noise of the City, commanding a fine view of New-York harbor and metropolis. In connection with this establishment is the TURKISH BATH, the cleansing properties of which are unapproachable, and at the same time, it is one of the greatest physical luxuries, nor is there any agent so powerful to renovate and restore the diseased or enfeebled system. Good board and immunity from cholera can be secured by a limited number desiring to avail themselves of the bath in connection with other hygienic agencies.
CHAS. H. SHEPARD, M. D.

THE PAVILION, AT NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., will remain open to receive guests until November. F. BLANCARD.

## FOREIGN HOTELS.

THE GRESHAM HOTEL, DUBLIN, having undergone very extensive alterations, with considerable additions, all arrangements and refurnishing, with entire renovations, being now complete, the proprietors respectfully inform the nobility, gentry, tourists and the public, that the hotel is now replete with every possible modern improvement, including the most spacious and elegant coffee rooms in Dublin, for ladies and gentlemen. A superb billiard and smoking room, unrivaled in any country. Suites of magnificent drawing-rooms and sitting-rooms, of various sizes, at a rate of charges that will bear favorable comparison for moderation with any first-class hotel in Europe or America. The tariff of charges of every kind has undergone a most careful revision, including the wine carte. The proprietors, being determined not only to maintain but to improve and extend the world-wide reputation of the Gresham Hotel, and having with an unsparing hand expended a very large capital on the improvements and decorations, they can with confidence assure the public that every effort will be made to secure their comfort and support.
PROPRIETORS.
THE GRESHAM HOTEL COMPANY (LIMITED).
DUBLIN, June, 1866.

THE NEWLY OPENED FAMILY HOTEL of Mme. TETE, No. 9 Cité du Retiro, rue Boissy d'Anglas, and No. 30 faub. St. Honoré, in the finest quarter of Paris, close to the Tuileries and the Champs Elysées, combines with every comfort an excellent table at a moderate price.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WIDOW WOman, washing for a family or a few young ladies or gentlemen; can produce the best of reference. No. 253 West 33d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., second floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—SEWING BY THE DAY OR WEEK, or any other light work; understands all kinds of family sewing. Apply at No. 497 3d-av., in the rear.

WANTED—SEWING BY THE DAY. CALL AT No. 1,312 3d-av., top floor.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; he thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages, and is well recommended from his last place; no objection to the country. Call at No. 145 3d-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A SCOTCH MARried couple, the man as coachman and gardener, the woman to do general housework; both have good references. Call, or address SCOTCHMAN, No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, 27 years old; has first-rate reference and five years' experience. Call or address JOHN, No. 81 Nassau-st., office No. 9; will engage at $20 per month.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ENGINEER; HAS the best of recommendations from his last place, where he worked for six years. Address ENGINEER, Box No. 212 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, by a young man who has good references from his former employer. Address W. G., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE, FOR MERRILL'S WASHING COMPOUND. The fastest selling and best paying article ever sold by agents. A capital of but $3 to $10 required. Energetic young men and women will find this a good opportunity for business. Large profits, no competition, and no risk. For further particulars call at No. 47 Lombard Block, or send two stamps for papers. Address R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4,781 Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A STOUT, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN as light porter in a wholesale hosiery stock. Address, giving references and salary expected, B. O., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A CLERK WELL ACQUAINTED with the City Book and Stationary business; one living with his parents preferred. GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

WANTED—TWO BOYS 16 TO 18 YEARS OLD; must reside with their parents. Apply, after 4 P. M., to BUTLER, PITKIN & CO., No. 356 Broadway.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE SALESMAN WANTED—One accustomed to the Broadway trade. Address by letter, J. P. H., No. 48 Fulton-st., New-York.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock. FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av.

## SHIPPING.

**THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.**

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 29.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 5.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 12.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 19
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 26.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 3.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage....65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.**

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE....LAMARIE....SATURDAY, Aug. 25
NAPOLEON III....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Sept. 8
PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Sept. 22
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Oct. 6

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

**STEAMER LAFAYETTE FOR BREST** and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 2 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1½ o'clock at the latest. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

**NEW-YORK TO VERA CRUZ DIRECT.**

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY will dispatch the following steamers:
TAMPICO....about....1st September
FLORIDA....about....1st October
Carrying passengers and freight at moderate rates.
Apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

**NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.**

(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

DENMARK....Thompson....SATURDAY, Aug. 25
THE QUEEN....Grogan....SATURDAY, Sept. 1
PENNSYLVANIA...Lewis....SATURDAY, Sept. 8
VIRGINIA....Prowse....SATURDAY, Sept. 15

And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency.

| | Cabin. | Steerage. |
|---|---|---|
| To Liverpool or Queenstown.... | $100 | $30 |

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

**THE CONTINENTAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE,
Carrying the United States mails for the European Continent.

NEW-YORK AND ANTWERP, CALLING OFF HAVRE TO LAND MAILS AND PASSENGERS.

The Company's fine steamships will leave this port as follows:
ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, 2,000 tons, THURSDAY, Aug. 23
CIRCASSIAN, Capt. ELLIS, 2,010 tons, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12
ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, 2,000 tons, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10
CIRCASSIAN, Capt. ELLIS, 2,010 tons, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7
ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, 2,000 tons, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5

Rates of passage to Antwerp, Havre, Rotterdam or Amsterdam: First cabin, $90; second cabin, $55; steerage, $35; payable in gold or its equivalent.

For passengers and goods destined for Holland, France, Western Germany, the Rhine and Switzerland, no better opportunity can be offered.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

Through Bills of Lading given to Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading, having their value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAM SALEM & CO.,
General Agents,
No. 110 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, and 6 Old-slip, N. Y.

**CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE,**

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
ALEPPO....Sept. 5
HECLA....Sept. 12

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin....$80 Gold.
Steerage....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown....$36 Currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply to No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

**GREAT REDUCTION**

IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE
BY THE
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely.

FULTON, S. SAMUELS....Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS....Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS....Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon....$100 | Lower Saloon....$90
Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
SHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

**THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.**

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:

BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power....16th August
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power..30th August
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons..6th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:

First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.

For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.

**LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.**

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30, payable in currency. Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30, payable in gold.

WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, —.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, September 8.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 19.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Sept. 29

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

**STEAM TO LIVERPOOL**—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF LONDON....SATURDAY....Aug. 25
CITY OF CORK....WEDNESDAY....Aug. 29
CITY OF PARIS....SATURDAY....Sept. 1
CITY OF MANCHESTER...WEDNESDAY....Sept. 5

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin....$90 | Steerage....$30
First Cabin to London. 95 | Steerage to London....34
First Cabin to Paris....105 | Steerage to Paris....40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers, First Cabin $100; Steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

**STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND THE IRISH PORTS.**

The favorite passenger steamers of
THE ANCHOR LINE.
BRITANNIA....SATURDAY, Aug. 25.
IOWA....SATURDAY, Sept. 1.
HIBERNIA....SATURDAY, Sept. 8.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Dublin, cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.

To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., cabins, $100 and $90; steerage, $37.

For further information apply at the company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

**PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by**
TAPSCOTT'S
favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

**FOR HAVANA DIRECT.**

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
Sail WEDNESDAYS, from Pier No. 4 North River.
The elegant and favorite side-wheel steamships
COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, Aug. 29.
EAGLE, M. R. GREENE, Commander, Sept. 5.
MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS, Commander, Sept. 12.
For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

**FOR HAVANA DIRECT.**

The steamship COLUMBIA will positively sail with passengers and freight on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

**NEW OUTSIDE LINE STEAMSHIPS,**

WEEKLY, FOR
ALEXANDRIA, VA., GEORGETOWN AND WASHINGTON, D. C.
BLACK STAR LINE.

The first-class steamship THAMES, Capt. R. E. SWIFT, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, Cedar-st., corner West.

**UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.**—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

## SHIPPING.

**PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.**

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship KAKAIA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.

Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.

The opening voyages of the Company's ships in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:

OUTWARD.
From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 29.
TIME.
From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 28 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.
HOMEWARD.
From Sydney, 31st May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Colon, (Aspinwall,) July 12.
Arriving at New-York, July 20.
TIME.
Wellington to New-York, 42 days.
Wellington to Panama, 28 days.
From Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.

Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, or
CHAS. W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.
WM. G. SEALY, Agent, Panama.

NEW-YORK, May 23, 1866.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S**
THROUGH LINE

# TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

SEPT. 1.—NEW-YORK, Capt. WEIR, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
SEPT. 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
SEPT. 21.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

**LOW RATES**
TO
NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND, VA.

FREIGHTS.

To Norfolk, Measurement Goods, 6 cents per foot; Flour 25 cents per barrel.

To Richmond, measurement goods, 8 cents per foot; flour, 30 cents per barrel.

PASSAGE.

To Norfolk $6, City Point and Richmond $8.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S new and elegant side-wheel steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. S. ALEXANDER,
Every SATURDAY at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE,
Every WEDNESDAY at 12 M.
From Pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

**FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.**

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

**FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA,**
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,
BY THE
EMPIRE LINE OF SIDEWHEEL STEAMERS TO SAVANNAH.

EVERY SATURDAY from Pier No. 13, North River.
New arrangements, commencing Aug. 1, 1866.
Passage tickets issued through to

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Augusta | $27 00 | Montgomery | $41 00 |
| Macon | 31 00 | Atlanta | 34 00 |
| Columbus | 35 00 | Mobile | 51 95 |
| Albany | 35 00 | New-Orleans | 55 00 |
| Eufaula | 35 00 | | |

Every charge included except meals on the railroads.
Steamers land passengers in Savannah on Tuesdays.
Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.
Bills of lading given for through freight.
ALABAMA sails SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 3 P. M.
SAN SALVADOR sails SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 3 P. M.
Freight received daily and bills of lading signed on the wharf.
For Freight or Passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN,
No. 5 Bowling-Green.

**FOR SAVANNAH, GA.**

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS,
HERMAN LIVINGSTON....Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES....Capt. T. H. MORTON.

Every THURSDAY from Pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-street, giving through bills lading and passenger tickets to

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Augusta | $27 | Eufaula | $35 | Montgomery | $41 00 |
| Macon | 31 | Albany | $35 | Mobile | 51 95 |
| Columbus | 35 | Atlanta | 34 | New-Orleans | 55 00 |

which includes all charges except meals on Railroads.
Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.
GENERAL BARNES
leaves THURSDAY, Aug. 30, at 3 P. M.

Bills lading signed on the Pier in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad to all points on that road and its connections South and West.

Freight received daily; through rates furnished.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

**FOR CHARLESTON S. C.**

THE PEOPLE' MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S favorite and elegant steamships
EMILY B. SOUDER, Commander R. W. LOCKWOOD, and MONEKA, Commander C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

The steamer MONEKA
will leave THURSDAY, Aug. 30, at 3 P. M.

Through bills of lading for freights will be signed at the pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points.

AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Columbia | $27 00 | West Point | $38 00 |
| Augusta | 27 00 | Montgomery | 41 00 |
| Atlanta | 34 00 | Mobile | 51 95 |

and New-Orleans $55,
which includes all charges except meals on railroad.
For freight or passage, or any information, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

**FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.**

Regular United States Mail line of first-class steamships. The A 1 steamship GRANADA, IRA BURSLEY, master, is now receiving freight, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River.

Elegant accommodations for passengers.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

**FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.**

This line will resume their weekly trips by dispatching the steamship
FUNG SHUEY, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH,
on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Cor. Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

**NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.**

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MARIPOSA will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President,
No. 10 Barclay-st.

**FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.**

The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

**FOR FLORIDA DIRECT.**—STEAMER DICTATOR will take freight for Fernandina, Jacksonville, Picalata, Pilatka, and all the landings on the St. John's River, and will leave on TUESDAY, Aug. 28. No heavy freight taken.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

**FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.**—STEAMER STARLIGHT is now receiving freight at Pier No. 14 E. R., and will leave on THURSDAY, Aug. 30.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS—2-3D ACT.** Notice first published July 16, 1866. You will please take notice, that on the 14th day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, an order was granted by Honorable William S. Paddock, Recorder of the City of Albany, on the petition of William G. Boardman and James A. Gray, of the City of Albany, County of Albany, and State of New-York, insolvent debtors, and so many of their and each of their creditors residing within the United States, whose debts amounted to at least two-thirds of all the debts owing by the said William J. Boardman and James A. Gray respectively to creditors residing within the United States, requiring all the creditors of the said William G. Boardman and of the said James A. Gray, to show cause before him at his office, No. 51 State-st., in the City of Albany, on the twenty-fourth day of September, 1866, at nine o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why an assignment of the estate of the said William G. Boardman and of the said James A. Gray should not be made, and they and each of them be discharged from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the fifth chapter of the first title of the second part of the Revised Statutes.—Dated Albany, July 14, 1866.
WM. G. BOARDMAN,
JAMES A. GRAY,
Insolvents.

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**SUPREME COURT.**—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and extending of Worth-street, from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, in the City of New-York.

Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the thirty-first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening and extending of Worth-street from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, in the City of New-York.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1866.

**LAWYERS.**—A COMMON LAWYER DESIRES a position as an assistant. Address LAWYER, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

## REMOVALS.

**REMOVAL.**—THE AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY have removed their offices to No. 142 Broadway, corner Liberty-st.

## INSTRUCTION.

**MRS. MACAULAY'S**
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NOS. 251 and 253 MADISON-AV.,
WILL REOPEN ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.
Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 4 until that time. Address by letter as above.

**COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,**
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
for boarding and day scholars, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 10. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.
Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B.

**MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S** FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

**ERASMUS HALL, FLATBUSH, L. I.,** will reopen on Monday, Sept. 3. For circulars, &c. address the Principal, E. T. MACK, A. M.

**EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY,**
(Two hours from New-York by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad, foot of Whitehall-st.)

The sixth Academic year of this Institution commences with its Fall Term on the third WEDNESDAY of September (19th.)

A careful selection of experienced Instructors assures a thorough academic course, while the past reputation of the school for physical training, sustained by the marked improvement in the physique of the hundred cadets on the roll of the year just closed, will be enhanced by the accession of an accomplished Instructor in the Department of Physiology and the Natural Sciences, who will give special attention to teaching the Laws of Life and Health.

For catalogues apply at No. 21 Park-place, N. Y., or at Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy, N. J.,) to FRED. N. KNAPP, Principal, or MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor.

**PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,**
CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.

The next session of this Institution commences THURSDAY, Sept. 6. The Academy is located on the line of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. In the extent and appearance of its buildings, and in the beauty and healthfulness of its situation, this Academy is unsurpassed by any school in the country. Advantages of the highest character are afforded for the acquisition of a thorough English, Commercial, Scientific, Classical and Military Education. Cadets of correct deportment study in their private rooms. Careful attention is bestowed upon the moral and religious training of cadets. Circulars can be obtained of CHARLES W. ROGERS, Esq., No. 80 Wall-st., or of Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A., Chester, Delaware Co., Penn.

**MISS HAINES**
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON,
Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their English and French School for Young Ladies and Children,
No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,)
will reopen on THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.
All applications, either personally, or by letter, may be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park.

**MISSES GALES'**
MURRAY HILL SEMINARY, No. 115 East 39th-st., near Lexington-av., will reopen Sept. 10. The number of boarding pupils limited to eight, thus insuring the comforts, discipline and culture of home, with every educational advantage. Girls only received of the age of 12 years or under.

**BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.**
The Fall term of this institution for young ladies will commence Sept. 17.
For board or tuition apply at No. 88 Montague-st. Brooklyn, N. Y., or by note to
CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

**PARKER ACADEMY.**
A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Woodbury, Litchfield County, Conn.
For circular address
Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

**GARDNER INSTITUTE.**
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18.
Circulars obtained at the Institute.
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

**MRS. HENRY SIMONS,**
NOS. 173 AND 175 WEST 39TH-ST.
English, French, German and Hebrew Day and Boarding School for young ladies. Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 4.

**ELOCUTION.**
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF
will receive private pupils, and will resume her instruction in schools in New-York and its vicinity early in October. Address Elizabeth, N. J.

**MILITARY HIGH SCHOOL,**
SING SING, N. Y.
REV. D. A. HOLBROOK, PRINCIPAL.
TERM BEGINS SEPT. 25.

**ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE,**
An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J. The Fall term will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. For information apply to Rev. THOMAS G. WALL, Principal.

**CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,**
No. 70 MADISON-AVENUE,
Will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

**MLLES. AUBERT'S**
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 238 EAST 13TH-ST.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

**ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART.**
Studies will be resumed at the Academy of Sacred Heart, Manhattanville, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5.

**MRS. WILLIS IS PREPARED TO RECEIVE** a few additional pupils in her home school at Idlewild.
Address
Mrs. N. P. WILLIS,
Moodna,
Orange County,
New-York.

**A FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,** AT NO. 102 REMSEN-ST., BROOKLYN.—The DAY DEPARTMENT under the care of Misses HARRISON and RANNEY, the BOARDING DEPARTMENT under the care of Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, will reopen Sept. 17. A pleasant home and a complete and thorough course of study make this a desirable and profitable school. For boarding pupils, address Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, at St. Albans, Vt., until Sept. 5.

**A RARE OPPORTUNITY**—THE BUSINESS College of BRYANT, STRATTON & PACKARD, No. 937 Broadway, is open daily from 9 to 3 for the instruction of young men in all branches of a business education. As the rates of tuition will be increased on the 1st of September, now is the favorable time to enter. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

**THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE**—A COLlegiate school for young ladies at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, 19th September. Address the Rector, Rev. EDWARD M. PECKE, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York of Saml. D. Babcock, No. 14 Broad-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, 53 Park-place.

**CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE,** corner of Broadway and 93d-st., New-York—Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and boarding scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete English, French and classical instruction, on the plan of the French Lycées. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 863 Broadway.

**THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL,** recently of New-York City, now located in College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J., will commence Sept. 18. The site is healthy and beautiful, and the grounds afford ample opportunity for recreation.

**PELHAM SCHOOL.**—PROTESTANT SCHOOL for 25 boys, near New-Rochelle. DAVID CHEREBULIER, Principal. Prof. M. CHENEVIERE, First Assistant. Fifth annual term begins Sept. 17. Circulars at Paillard & Co.'s, No. 21 Maiden-lane, and at Christern's, No 863 Broadway.

**M. ERNEST FISTON'S FRENCH, ENG**lish and Classical School for Boys, (formerly C. D. Morris',) No. 55 West 31st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 10.
Circulars obtained at the school.

**THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL** reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies at Mamaroneck on 3d September. Circulars may be had by addressing Miss HENDERSON, Mamaroneck. A French teacher wanted.

**UNION HALL FEMALE SEMINARY,** JAMAICA, L. I.—Miss HELEN M. G. STEVENS, Principal. The thirtieth year opens TUESDAY, Sept. 18. Catalogues, with full particulars, sent on application.

**WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL,** Jersey Shore, Lycoming Co., Penn., a home school for good boys; references, Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., and Smith, Randolph & Co. For catalogues address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

**MISS MACKIE'S SEMINARY, NEW**BURGH, N. Y., will open on Wednesday, Sept. 12. For circulars, terms, &c., address Miss E. J. MACKIE, Astoria, L. I., until Sept. 5.

**MISS YOUNG WILL REOPEN HER** school, No. 1,214 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The scholars are exercised daily in a spacious gymnasium.

**MRS. JOHN LORD** WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform her friends and the public, that her English and French Family School will reopen Sept. 21. For circulars apply to Mrs. LORD, Stamford, Conn.

**POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY IN**STITUTE.—A Classical and Commercial School for boys of all ages. Fall term opens Sept. 5. Address O. B. WARRING, A. M. Principal and Proprietor.

**JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL,**—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

**MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH** and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

**NO. 177 WEST 37TH-ST.**—THE MISSES PALACHE will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School on the 12th September.

**BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT ES**SEX, Conn.; Fall Term commences September 5. Address M. A. CUMMINGS, Principal, for Catalogues.

**POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLE**GIATE INSTITUTE reopens Sept. 12: Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

**SPECIAL CARE, WITH APPROPRIATE** instruction, for six boys, in the family of Rev. JAMES TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

**THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN** their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

**MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL**—White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City. Year commences Sept. 4. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

**MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY, FISH**kill-on-Hudson, reopens Sept. 10. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

**MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH** school for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

**GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY, FOR YOUNG** Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

**MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRY**town, N. Y., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 6, 1866.

**WANTED**—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, HAVing excellent references, a situation as matron in a young ladies' school. Address Mrs. B., South Egremont, Mass.

## INSTRUCTION.

**MRS. WILLIAMES'**
English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 28.

**MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH** Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

**IRVINGTON INSTITUTE,**
A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Prof. A. BOURSAUD, late Principal of the Brooklyn Heights Institute, will reopen his school on the 19th of September next at Irvington, Westchester County, N. Y., on the Hudson River, 25 miles from the City. The French is the language of the family, and will be constantly used in the Institution. Circulars may be obtained by writing or applying to Messrs. IVISON, PHINNEY & Co., Publishers, No. 48 Walker-st., or at the present residence of the Principal, No. 4 Harrison-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

**MISS ARMSTRONG'S**
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
at No. 32 East 21st-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

**COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.**
The ninth annual term of this institution commences at the Law School Buildings, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, next, and continues until May 15, 1867. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar without further examination.
For catalogues or other information, address, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York.
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Warden of Columbia College Law School.

**YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.**
WATERBURY, CONN.
The Fall term commences Sept. 12. Full corps of eighteen teachers and lecturers. Limited number of boarders. A thorough school and a pleasant home.
Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS, Principal.

**CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,**
Nos. 48, 50 and 52 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School—will reopen September 18. Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. There is a primary department for young boys, a gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils (200 last year) for the past eleven years.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

**MRS. LEVERETT'S**
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application may be made personally or by letter to
MRS. LEVERETT, at the above address.

**MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,**
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
Offers to a small and select number of pupils the highest educational advantages, both solid and ornamental, and superior home accommodations.
Term opens Sept. 18.
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

**HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.**
Superior advantages in English, classics, sciences, commercial, French, German, piano music and painting. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents. Eighteen instructors. Term opens Sept 10.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal,
Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

**RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,**
Nos. 487 and 489 5th-av., New-York,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
The 110th Academic term will commence WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19th. Circulars obtained at the Institute. Letters promptly answered. H. M. PIERCE, Pres't.

**MRS. BLIGH'S**
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For Young Ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 20th of September. All letters will have prompt attention. Circulars may be had at the school.

**MISS HAVENS,**
NO. 250 MADISON-AV.,
will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 20. Applications addressed as above will receive her immediate attention.

**CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING.**
At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. The next annual session begins Sept. 12. For the new Annual Register, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

**FOUR BOARDING PUPILS, (BOYS,)**
Will be received into the family of the Principal of the SPRING GARDEN ACADEMY, Philadelphia, Penn. Address Prof. JOHN P. BIRCH, A. M., No. 639 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.

**YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.**
GOSHEN, ORANGE CO., N. Y. The Fall term of this school will reopen Sept. 10. For references, terms, &c., please address the Principal, Mrs. M. L. READ.

**FEMALE COLLEGE,**
BORDENTOWN, NEW-JERSEY,
The Fall term commences Sept. 18. For catalogues, containing terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

**MR. VAN NORMAN'S**
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, (Murray Hill,) reopens Sept. 20. Address as above.

**MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,**
A select boarding-school for boys, at Sing Sing, on the Hudson, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 13.
BENJAMIN, GILMAN and ALLEN, Principals.

**THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,**
Corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 24. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

**MME. C. MEARS,**
No. 224 Madison-av.,
Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School Sept. 20.
Mme. C. M. will be at home after Sept. 10 to receive personal applications. All previous to that date by mail.

**FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.**—Mlle. ROSTAN, having entirely recovered her health, will reopen her school on TUESDAY, the 2d of October next. Mlle. Rostan spent most of the past year in making herself thoroughly acquainted with the improvements lately introduced in the present system of education in Europe; making large additions to her library, securing valuable apparatus, &c. She therefore returns, not only with renewed health, but, as she trusts, with increased abilities to secure the advancement of her pupils.

The course of instruction, thorough and comprehensive, is designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Special advantages will also be enjoyed in Music, Drawing and Painting, and classes, under the best teachers, will be formed at once on the plan adopted in Paris in the "Conservatoire" and the "Ecole des Beaux Arts."

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

The location, one of the most desirable in the City, will be made known the 1st of September, when Mlle. Rostan will be home to receive applications personally; till then, all letters to be addressed to Miss L. F. ROSTAN, Box No. 4,165 General Post-office, New-York City. Circulars sent if desired.

**MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD,** Mass., commences its 28th academic year Sept. 20, 1866. In its spacious gymnasium, in the beauty of its location and grounds, and in the excellence of its corps of instruction in the various departments of education, it affords facilities never surpassed by itself, and equal, as it claims, to those of any other institution. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circular.

**UNION HALL ACADEMY AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WITH GYMNASIUM, JAMAICA, L. I.**—D. O. QUINBY, A. M., Principal.—The seventy-fifth year of this time-honored Institution will commence Sept. 11, with full corps of thorough and experienced teachers.
Catalogues, with full particulars and references, at ALLIGER'S, No. 67 Wall-st.

**LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,** BALLSTON SPRINGS, SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—REV. D. W. SMITH, A. M., PRINCIPAL.—The Seventeenth annual session of this popular institution will commence Sept. 6. For circulars address the principal.

**BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATO**GA COUNTY, N. Y.—A select commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys. Expense, $60 per quarter. Pupils are taken into the family of the Principal. Next term begins MONDAY, Sept. 10. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

**MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING** and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, at No. 8 East 37th-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address, as above, during the vacation.

**MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR** miles from Peekskill, N. Y., opens Sept. 4. Associate Principals, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., and Rev. A. P. MORRIS, M. A., of Oxford, England. For circulars, address C. D. MORRIS, Peekskill, N. Y.

**MRS. GERRARD'S FRENCH AND** English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 46 Lexington-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 17. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

**CLASSICAL BOARDING-SCHOOL AT** Hackensack, N. J., WM. WILLIAMS, Principal, will reopen Monday, Sept. 3. Pupils thoroughly prepared for College.

**MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW,** N. Y.—A family boarding school for 15 pupils; location healthy and beautiful. Terms moderate. Opens Sept. 3. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

**NEWBURGH, N. Y.**—THE FALL TERM OF Miss H. M. PARKHURST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

**TARRYTOWN, N. Y.**—MRS. C. W. HORTON having removed to Tarrytown, will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 19. For admission or circulars address as above.

**THE MISSES HOWLANDS' ENGLISH** and French boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

**MADAME DUREN'S FRENCH AND** ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen Sept. 17. Number of boarders limited to six.

**MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COM**MERCIAL Academy, Nyack, Rockland County, New-York, reopens Sept. 4. For Circular address
C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

**MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENG**LISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

**MRS. H. L. PORTER'S BOARDING AND** Day School, at White Plains, Westchester County, New-York. Term begins Sept. 5.

**MR. E. A. GIBBENS WILL REOPEN** his school for boys Sept. 10, at the Harvard Rooms, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av.

**WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE**—A BOARDing School for Boys. Address Rev. Dr. HARRIS, Principal, White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.

**NEWBURGH INSTITUTE**—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys; commences Sept. 17. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

**MRS. JACKSON'S SCHOOL, 123D-ST.,** 1st-av. and Avenue A, Harlem, will reopen Sept. 5. Boarding pupils should apply at once for rooms.

**THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING** SCHOOL for boys, Elizabeth, N. J. will reopen Sept. 3. J. YOUNG, Principal.

**MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH** BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 42d-st.—Will reopen Sept. 20.

**MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS** will reopen her Day School for Young Ladies, on the 20th of September, at her residence, No. 106 West 42d-st.

**MAPLE HALL FEM. SEM., JAMAICA, L. I.,** will reopen Sept. 3. P. A. ANDREU.

## INSTRUCTION.

**THE MISSES REES'**
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL
FOR
YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 93 State-st., Brooklyn,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12.
All applications, either personally or by letter, may be made at No. 93 State-st., Brooklyn.

**LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE.**
At Fort Washington, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road, reopens Sept. 10. Thirty acres of beautiful grounds on the Hudson; a complete gymnasium and a safe skating pond, make this the most delightful place for a boarding-school. Classics, higher mathematics and four modern languages, are taught by nine resident teachers. All the scholars speak French, English and Spanish, and many German. Circulars: Broadway, No. 153, Milhau's drug-store; No. 411, book-store; No. 701, music-store; No. 913, drug-store.

**THE VARIOUS PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS** of this City, under the direction of the Christian Brothers, will reopen on MONDAY, 27th inst.

**THE DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE, NO.** 44, 46, 48 and 50 2d-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Parents and guardians wishing to place their sons or wards at the Institute would do well to make timely application. For terms and further particulars apply at the Institute.

**DR. B. W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL AT** No. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 24. Names of some parents of pupils as references: Wm. A. Booth, Wm. M. Evarts, Geo. D. Munroe, Chas. E. Butler, Dr. J. Linsly, Joseph Nason, Rev. Dr. Chapin, Robt. McKim, J. B. Varnum.

**FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.**—REV. HENRY P. WALL, Hempstead, L. I., will receive a few additional pupils into his family—number limited to six; 20 miles from City by railroad; five trains each way daily. Address as above.

**THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL FOR** children will reopen Sept. 17, at No. 70 West 37th-st. For circulars, &c., call upon or address Miss E. M. COE, as above.

## STEAMBOATS.

**SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.**
LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.
The new and commodious steamer,
WILLIAM COOK,
Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.

Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.

The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.

Baggage delivered in any part of the City.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

**THE OLD LINE**
FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton. Freight received every day. Passengers and freight taken to New-Suffolk direct on the Tuesday trip. For further information apply to
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

INDEPENDENT LINE.
**FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.**

Fare to Providence, $2. Fare to Boston, $3.
The new side-wheel steamers ESCORT, Capt. J. K. PEARCE, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, every WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
ERSKINE PHILLIPS,
No. 216 Franklin-st.

**SUNDAY MORNING BOAT**
FOR KEYPORT.
The steamer CHICOPEE leaves foot of Barclay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock, landing at Chelsea, Union, Woodbridge, Rossville, Tottenville and Perth Amboy. Returning, leaves Keyport at 3 P. M.

**SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH**—Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, having passenger accommodations and speed superior to any boat ever on this route, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., in place of steamer META, as follows:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Saturday, Aug. 18, 10 A. M. | Saturday, Aug. 18, 1½ P. M. |
| Sunday, Aug. 19, 8½ A. M. | Sunday, Aug. 19, 1½ P. M. |
| Monday, Aug. 20, 10 A. M. | Monday, Aug. 20, 2 P. M. |
| Tuesday, Aug. 21, 11 A. M. | Tuesday, Aug. 21, 3 P. M. |
| Wednesday, 22, 11¾ A. M. | Wednesday, Aug. 22, 3 P. M. |
| Thursday, Aug. 23, 3½ P. M. | Thursday, Aug. 23, 6 A. M. |
| Friday, Aug. 24, 3½ P. M. | Friday, Aug. 24, 6½ A. M. |
| Saturday, Aug. 25, 3½ P. M. | Saturday, Aug. 25, 7 A. M. |

**AUGUST, 1866.**—SHREWSBURY, LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 10 cents, (except on Sundays,) which will be 25 cents. Freight—light bbls, 12½ cents; tight bbls, 20 cents. The new and splendid steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | | | LEAVE RED BANK. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Friday, | 24, | 3½ P. M. | Friday, | 24, | 6½ A. M. |
| Saturday, | 25, | 3½ P. M. | Saturday, | 25, | 6½ A. M. |
| Sunday, | 26, | 7:15 A. M. | Sunday, | 26, | 3 P. M. |
| Sunday, | 26, | 6½ P. M. | Monday, | 27, | 6½ A. M. |
| Monday, | 27, | 3½ P. M. | | | |

Ample accommodations for horses and carriages.
Cards in New-York *Daily Times*, at No. 153 West st., No. 72 Murray-st., No. 2 Dey-st., and No. 534 Hudson-st.

**FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREEN**port and Sag Harbor.—The new and elegant sidewheel steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, will leave foot of Market-st., Pier No. 38 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M. ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
N. L. McCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

**OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND** NORTHPORT—CHANGE OF PIER.—On and after MONDAY, Sept. 27, the steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st., at 3:45 P. M., and 37th-st., East River, at 3:55 P. M. daily for the above-named places. Fare to 37th-st., 10 cents. No freight received or delivered at 37th-st., and none received at Pier No. 14 after 3 P. M.

**SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.**—Steamer THOS. COLLYER leaves foot of Chambers-st. every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7:30 A. M., 34th-st. at 7:45, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs-ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens, Cold-spring and Cornwall. Returning leaves Newburgh at 1:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6 P. M.

**NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT** COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., for Troy, at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points North. This is the only line North without change of cars.

**FOR SAUGERTIES**—LANDING AT RHINEbeck, Barrytown and Tivoli. The steamer ANSONIA will leave foot of Beach-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Conveyances to be had from the landing to the Catskill Mountain House.

**SUNDAY BOAT**—FOR ALBANY AND TROY DIRECT.—The New-York and Troy Steamboat Company's steamer RIP VAN WINKLE will leave Pier No. 44 N. R., foot of Spring-st., SUNDAY, Aug. 26 at 6 P. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points North.

**MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.**—The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st. daily, (without exception,) at 8 A. M., lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Returns at 1½ P. M.

**FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT,** Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

**FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY** BROOK, L. I.—Steamer PIONEER, from Pier No. 43 (foot of Rutgers-st.,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

**CONEY ISLAND FERRY**—THE STEAMboat NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st., 9½, 12½, 3½.
Leaves Dey-st....9¾, 1¾, 3¾.
Leaves Morris-st. (Pier 4)....10, 1, 4.

**FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND** WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

**FOR SALE**—STEAMER HENRY BURDEN, IN good order; 268 tons burden; beam engine, furniture and tackle complete. Apply to WM. W. WALLACE. No. 131 Washington-st.

## STOVES, RANGES, &C.

J. H. SIMONDS, No. 52 Cliff-st.,
Manufacturer of
HEATING APPARATUS. Also,
SUPERIOR COOKING RANGES.

## DRY GOODS.

**R. H. MACY.**
FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS,
BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c.
FOURTEENTH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE

**NOVELTIES IN SILKS AND FANCY** articles. AU BON MARCHE.
Nos. 135 and 137 Rue du Bac, corner of Rue de Sévres. Ladies visiting Paris, should, before effecting their purchases elsewhere, visit this establishment; they will find an immense assortment of every NOVELTY of the finest quality and real cheapness.

## MILLINERY.

**PATTERN BONNETS AND GLADIATEUR HATS**—Wholesale and retail, at L. BINNS' immense millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Great assortment of new styles now ready. Trimmed hats and Bonnets

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

**$8,000.**—AN ACTIVE OR SILENT partner wanted in a first-class manufacturing business of staple goods in constant demand; appoint evening interview. Address, for one week, INDUSTRY, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

**HOTEL AND FURNITURE TO LET**—Revenue House, Oswego, N. Y., with bulk of furniture; rent $140 per month; possession given Sept. 1, 1866; house is now well filled with boarders. Apply promptly to MYRON PARDEE, Oswego, N. Y.

**FOR SALE**—A BUTTER STAND, IN TOMPkins Market. For particulars, inquire at BLAUVELT'S butter store, No. 386 8th-av.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.**
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
COOLEST PLACE OF ENJOYMENT IN THE CITY.
THE LATEST ACCESSION OF CURIOSITIES,
COLLECTION OF THE LATE GORDON CUMMING,
THE GREAT LION-SLAYER,
consisting of the Heads, Horns, Tusks, Skins, &c., of the HIPPOPOTAMUS, RHINOCEROS, ELEPHANTS, GIRAFFES, LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS and OTHER AFRICAN ANIMALS,
NUMBERING OVER 3,000 SPECIMENS,
slain by this intrepid Hunter during
FIFTEEN YEARS' HUNTING IN AFRICA,
A NEW AND SPACIOUS SALOON
has been added in which to exhibit these
GREAT CURIOSITIES, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
MILLER'S NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY,
containing bronze portraits of all the celebrated Union Generals, has been opened.
TWO NEW PANTOMIMES.
MR. G. L. FOX,
MISS KATE PENNOYER, MR. C. K. FOX,
THE GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY IN
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2, EVENING AT 8,
The great Comic Pantomime entitled,
THE GOLDEN AXE.
WONDERFUL TRICKS, MYSTERIOUS TRANSFORMATIONS,
DANCE by the Lilliputian Wonder, GEN. GRANT, Jr.
MASTER ALLEY TURNER, INFANT DRUMMER,
To conclude with the Ballet-Pantomime of the
FRISKY COBBLER.
FULL OF MIRTH AND MERRIMENT.
A MAMMOTH FAT CHILD,
three years old, weighs 196 pounds.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS,
CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
LIVING BIRDS OF RAREST PLUMAGE,
AFRICAN CROWNED CRANES, BLACK SWANS,
THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT,
ONE HUNDRED LIVING MONKEYS.
Just arrived, the greatest assortment of
MONSTER SNAKES EVER SEEN IN AMERICA.
125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, Geological, Conchological and Numismatic Collections. Historical Relics. 100,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

**WALLACK'S.**
ELEVENTH WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF THE POPULAR YOUNG IRISH COMEDIAN,
MR. DAN BRYANT,
AND FOURTH WEEK OF THE
IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL DRAMA OF
SHAMUS O'BRIEN,
THE
BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL.
SHAMUS O'BRIEN....Mr. DAN BRYANT
with the great patriotic song entitled the
GREEN ABOVE THE RED.
Other characters by Messrs. A. H. Davenport, C. Fisher, Geo. Holland, B. T. Ringgold, T. J. Hind, Williamson, Browne, Leonard, Miss Rosa Cooke, Mrs. John Sefton, Mrs. Mark Smith, &c., &c.
In the course of the piece the great
RUCTION JIG,
by the characters, pronounced a great success.
SHAMUS O'BRIEN EVERY NIGHT.

**WOOD'S THEATRE.**
OPEN EVERY NIGHT.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS
of the
HANLON BROTHERS,
THOMAS, EDWARD and FREDERICK,
including their versatile Star Company of Gymnasts, Acrobats, Dancers, Pantomimists, Vocalists, &c.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.
MATINEES
on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2½ o'clock.

**FRENCH THEATRE—MISS LACOSTE.**
THE ENGAGEMENT OF MISS LACOSTE.
The beautiful play in English,
DEBORAH, THE DESERTED JEWESS,
will be produced, as in Ristori's version, finely cast,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 30.
DEBORAH....Miss LACOSTE
Seats may be secured on Monday next.

**THE FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE**—Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st., adjoining the Fifth-av. Hotel, will open for the season on MONDAY, Aug. 27, with
BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS,
consisting of the following eminent talent: Messrs. James H. Budworth, C. Henry, M. Dempster, G. W. H. Griffin, F. Abbott, Dick Sands, J. Morrison, J. Garratagua, W. Hodgkin, W. P. Grier, J. Sivori, J. Claridon, Dan Emmet, Master William and Geo. G. Guy, and Mr. Wm. S. Budworth. Admission, orchestra chairs, 50 cents; dress circle, 35 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. MATINEE every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

**ED. MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY,** No. 820 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 3. The following Professors have been engaged: Henry Mollenhauer, Mons. Lejeal, Ch. Heydtmann, Mons. Groschel, Signor Gianetti, Ch. Foeppel, R. Wellenstein, A. Davis.

Tickets for the Grand Opening Concert at Irving Hall Sept. 10, can be procured by the pupils, free of charge, at J. Schuberth & Co.'s music-store, No. 820 Broadway.

Violin classes will be taught by Mr. Mollenhauer exclusively.

## MEDICAL.

**TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.**
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and Proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

**THOUSANDS ARE SAVED BY DR. KENNEDY'S** skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

**THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WAR**RANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:
"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."
Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists. DEMAS BARNES, Agent,
Park-row, New-York.
EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors,
Jamaica, L. I.

**MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH** regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

**ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.**—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this City, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Mme. RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means but their health.

**A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE**—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

**DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS** are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

**THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION,** by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

**MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.**—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

**MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL CLAIR**VOYANT, No. 98 West 27th-st., between 6th an 7th avs., is still meeting with remarkable success; patients will please call as early in the day as possible.

**DR. WEST, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED** practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies, and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 545 Broadway.

**DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.**—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. E. WARNER, Publ'er, 1 Vesey-st.

**MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BE**YOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 9 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**OLYMPIC THEATRE.**
LEONARD GROVER....Director.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, AUG. 25, 1866,
Nightly continuing, with all its remarkable success,
THE MAGNIFICENT ROMANTIC SPECTACLE,
(the remaining nights of its gorgeous presentation now drawing to a close, and must shortly be withdrawn, though in
THE VERY ZENITH OF PROSPERITY,)
The enchanting fairy legend,
THE ICE WITCH,
THE ICE WITCH,
with all its prominent star features,
The charming young artistes,
THE WEBB SISTERS,
MISS ADA AND EMMA.
THE GRAND GERMAN OPERA CHORUS.
MISS THERESA WOOD, THE OPERA DANSEUSE.
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC AND GORGEOUS SCENERY.
MINNA, with song—"Sleep well, Sweet Angel,"
and duetts....MISS ADA WEBB
LADY ULLA, Sweno's Daughter,
MISS EMMA WEBB
Messrs. E. Lamb, G. H. Clarke, J. M. Ward, J. Whiting, Frank Foster, J. T. Ward, E. Sinclair, Mr. Burke, Mr. Peck, also appearing. HECLA, with Pas Seul, Miss Theresa Wood, Miss Kate Newton, Mrs. Saunders, the Misses Mary Glover, Alice Harrison, Georgie Telbin, Miss A. Gorden, Miss Carlysle, Miss Brown in the cast.
Performance preceded by the protean specialty,
THE YOUNG ACTRESS.
MARIA, with songs and dance....MISS ADA WEBB
Tragedian....Mr. E. Lamb

**WINTER GARDEN.**
Lessee and Manager....Mr. WM. STUART.
Stage Manager....Mr. J. G. HANLEY.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of the
BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT
of the great Comedian,
JOHN BROUGHAM.
SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 25,
ELEVENTH NIGHT
of
JOHN BROUGHAM'S
JOHN BROUGHAM'S
MOST SUCCESSFUL
MOST SUCCESSFUL
NEW DRAMA,
NEW DRAMA,
entitled
O'DONNELL'S MISSION,
O'DONNELL'S MISSION,
presented with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
NEW COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.
JOHN BROUGHAM
as CAPTAIN RODERICK O'DONNELL.
A SPLENDID CAST.
Julio Alberoni, Cardinal Minister of Spain..T. E. Morris.
The Abbe Le Renard....C. Walcot, Jr.
Don Manuela de Zuniga....J. Duell.
Sir Reginald Blount, British Envoy at Paris..J. G. Dunn.
La Roche, Valet to the Cardinal....H. B. Phillips.
Zadock, the Leopard, a Gitano....W. S. Andrews.
Patrick O'Connor....H. W. Wall.
El Mortaro....J. G. Burnett.
Eva de Zuniga....Miss E. Johnson.
Juanita....Miss E. Andrews.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

**FRENCH THEATRE.**
H. DRAPER, Director.
FIRST NIGHT OF ITALIAN OPERA.
SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 25, and MONDAY, the 27th,
Rossini's BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA,
by the following eminent artists:
La Signora LEONILDA BOSCHETTI, Prima Donna.
Signori TAMARO, Tenore; ORLANDINI, Baritone.
BARILI, Basso; CARL FORMES, Basso Profundo.
F. ROSA, Conductor.
Seats secured at Beer & Schirmer's and the theatre.
Prices of admission—Balcony boxes, $1 50; parquette, $1; dress circle, 75 cents; gallery, 30 cents; proscenium boxes, $6 and $10. No extra charge for reserved seats. Doors open at 7¼. Opera at 8¾. Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., and at Beer & Schirmer's.

**NEW BOWERY THEATRE.**
Sole Proprietor....Mr. J. W. LINGARD.
THE THREE RED MEN A GREAT HIT.
THREE RED MEN. THREE RED MEN.
THREE RED MEN:
ALICE MAY. ALICE MAY. ALICE MAY.

**THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS**
AT TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, AUG. 25, at 8 o'clock,
THE SEVENTIETH OF THEO. THOMAS'
BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.
PROGRAMME FOR THIS EVENING:
1. March—"Wedding"....Mendelssohn
2. Overture—"Semiramis"....Rossini
3. Waltz—"Talisman"....Lanner
4. Grand Selection—"L'Africaine"....Meyerbeer
5. Overture—"Oberon"....Weber
6. Fantasie for French Horn, with Echo....Lubeck
MR. HENRY SCHMITZ.
7. Polka—"Bauern"....Strauss
8. Introduction and Chorus—"Lohengrin" (3d act)....Wagner
9. Grand Potpourri—"Humoresken"....Riede
10. Lied—"Ich wollte meine Liebe"....Mendelssohn
11. Galop—"Champagne"....Lumbye
ADMISSION 25 CENTS. NO POSTPONEMENT.

**THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY FOR** Musical Instruction, new No. 244 East 13th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils. The term will commence on the 3d of September. The Directors have engaged the services of Prof. Geo. F. Bristow as Musical Director at the Conservatory. Circulars are now ready.
E. G. LOCKE, Manager.

## MUSICAL.

**THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE**
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

**KINDT & MANZ;**
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.
All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

**THE HORACE WATERS GRAND,** Square and Upright Pianos, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs, wholesale and retail. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

**UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,**
No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

## TEACHERS.

**SELECT PRIVATE EDUCATION FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.**
"THE SERAPEIUM,"
No. 896 Broadway.
C. WHARTON CLIFTON, A. B., Director.

**TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS** should have "Amer. School Institute's" *Application Form*. Autumn demand is good; early application desirable. Wanted, specially, teachers for classics, military tactics and French. Principals and school officers who need reliable teachers should send full particulars. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 430 Broome-st.

**A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACH**ING, and qualified to instruct in higher English, French, Latin and Music, wishes a situation in a school or family. References given and required. Address or call on TEACHER, No. 166 East 13th-st., New-York.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION TO TEACH, EITHER in family or school, by a lady qualified in the English branches, music, pencil drawing and French; good references. Address Miss J., Box No. 6,749 New-York Post-office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS IN a private family, or as teacher in a school; City or country. Address, for two weeks, Mrs. LELAND, Morristown, N. J.

## RAILROADS.

**HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAIL**ROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

**HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD SUNDAY TRAIN.**—A special train will be run to and from New-York, Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, every SUNDAY until further notice, commencing June 3; leaving 30th-st. depot at 9 A. M., arriving in Poughkeepsie at 12:20 P. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 7 P. M.

**ERIE RAILWAY.**—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su't.

**LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, FROM AUG. 13, 1866.**
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Greenport Express train.
4:00 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

**NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY**—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

**BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., MANUFAC**TURERS of the improved EMPIRE GAS-BURNERS, all sizes, Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st., and No. 286 Canal-st. (near Broadway.)

# LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

## CHOLERA.

### Four Cases Reported Yesterday—Information for Other Cities—How to Prepare for the Disease, and How to Treat it When it Comes—Cholera in Brooklyn.

The following letter from Dr. HARRIS sufficiently explains itself. The memorandum accompanying it contains much valuable information regarding cholera, and explains the means used by the Board of Health of this City to prevent the spread of the disease among us:

BOARD OF HEALTH ROOMS, No. 301 MOTT-STREET, Aug. 24, 1866.

*To the President of the Metropolitan Board of Health:*

SIR: Requests for information concerning latest and best results of experience in the application of preventive measures against cholera are now so numerous and important as to render it necessary for us to prepare a concise summary of practical points relative to this subject. The epidemic has recently become so prevalent and threatening in the commercial centres of the Mississippi Valley, and in various portions of Europe, that sanitary vigilance will be the price of sanitary security for many months to come, in all cities, towns and families that cholera is liable to visit. Precisely what are the sources of peril, or wherein the infection or infective agent and conditions, and precisely what are the best methods of protection therefrom, should be known everywhere. Experience in New-York and Brooklyn this Summer has afforded abundant testimony to the value of the definite sanitary measures which have proved most available in these two cities. This experience, and a precise knowledge of our methods, will continue to be eagerly sought by towns that are exposed to the epidemic. These methods were based upon sanitary researches, of which the public had little knowledge previous to the present epidemic. Responsible public duties and constant inquiries in hygiene led to the practical conclusions upon which preventive measures against cholera are based, and these conclusions now have the full support of the chief authorities in sanitary science. To Dr. WM. BUDD, of England, whose researches were commenced in 1849, and partially made known in 1844 to Profs. VON PETTENKOFER, PFEIFFER and THIERSCH, of Bavaria, and to Dr. E. A. PARKES, and several army surgeons in India, we owe the confirmation of the facts upon which the methods of our procedures in cholera were based last Spring. As early as 1855 these facts were known to us, and were incorporated into the sanitary regulations of the Quarantine Hospitals under our direction. But in the terrible experiences of the Crimean campaign, in later more convincing experiences in Northern India in 1860-61,—a faithful report of which has been officially suppressed, because both the neglect and the utility of protective measures were proven; then, since 1862, in the redemption of the East Indian armies from the pestilence by the operation of Sir HUGH ROSE's military order enforcing the preventive measures which Drs. BUDD, BARKS, and others had advised to be promulgated by that distinguished commander-in-chief in India, and finally, the success of these new and exact methods wherever enforced in Europe last year, the principles upon which we base our methods were fully corroborated. Humanity and every claim of society demanded that when the Asiatic pestilence again visited this chief centre of the world's emigration, and the continent's trade, there should be no delay or uncertainty in applying all the sanitary resources which the progress of knowledge has given. Your Board has furnished an example of prompt and unhesitating reliance upon these sources of sanitary science. The experience of your sanitary officers the present Summer, and the results witnessed elsewhere, warrant us in sending forth the statements now presented. Respectfully, E. HARRIS.

Corresponding Secretary and Registrar, M. B. H.

PREVENTABLE CAUSES OF EPIDEMIC CHOLERA.

The preventable causes of cholera are believed to depend upon two essential factors, viz.: First, the fluids discharged from the stomach and bowels of the sick with cholera or any kind of choleraic diarrhœa; second, local conditions contaminating the atmosphere or the drinking water. All localizing causes should be removed before cholera comes, and they must be controlled by cleansing and antiseptics whenever it is present. The infective fluids that are discharged by the sick, whatever the period of the illness, must be quickly and entirely destroyed, or be specially and permanently disinfected.

CHOLERA INFECTIVE.

The conclusion of medical knowledge relating to the question of the specially infective agency of the "rice-water" and diarrhœal discharges are well stated as follows: "It appears to be characteristic of cholera, not only of the disease in its developed and alarming form, but equally of the slightest diarrhœa which the epidemic can produce, that all matters which the patient discharges from his stomach and bowels are infective, and that the patient's power of infecting other persons is represented almost or quite exclusively by these discharges; and that, however, they are comparatively non-infective at the moment when they are discharged, but afterward, while undergoing decomposition, these fluids acquire their maximum of infective power; that if they be cast away without previous disinfection they will impart their own infective quality to the excremental matters with which they mingle in filth, sodden earth or in depositories and conduits of filth, and to the effluvia which those excremental matters evolve; that, if the infective material, by leakage or soakage from drains or cesspools, or otherwise, gets access, even in the smallest quantity, directly or through porous soil, to wells or other sources of drinking water, it can effect in the most dangerous manner very large volumes of the water; that the infective influence of choleraic discharges attaches to whatever bedding, clothing, towels and like things that have been imbued with them, and renders these things, if not disinfected, capable of spreading the disease in places whither they are sent for washing or other purposes; that, in the above-described ways, even a single case of disease, perhaps of the slightest degree and perhaps quite unsuspected in its neighborhood, may, if local circumstances coöperate, exert a terribly infective power on considerable masses of population."

AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

There are such liabilities to the very rapid and wide dissemination of cholera whenever it gains foothold in any populous district that it is manifestly the duty of every community to be prepared for its appearance. This liability is faithfully set forth in the following conclusions, which were unanimously adopted a few weeks ago by the International Conference at Constantinople: "(a) By persons in the state of developed cholera. (b) By persons suffering from choleraic diarrhœa, who can move about and who are apparently in health for some days during the progress of the disease. These last, from their passing unquestioned and unsuspected, are the most dangerous to the communities among whom they move. That the discharges of those in a state of developed cholera, or in a state of choleraic diarrhœa, become the chief means by which the cholera poison escapes from the system, and by mingling with the air or water diffuses the disease; that cholera may be transmitted by exposure of persons to the atmosphere of buildings, places or vessels which have been occupied by cholera patients, and to the emanations from clothes, bedding or other articles which have been in contact with diseased individuals, or which may have been soiled by their discharges; that when infected articles or places are shut up and excluded from free air, they preserve their dangerous qualities for an indefinite length of time, and, on the other hand, the freer the exposure to ventilation, the more rapidly they become innocuous; that there is no reason to suppose that cholera is communicable by actual contact between individuals."

The following summary of facts relating to sanitary measures against epidemic cholera have been accepted by the best informed sanitary authorities, and is recognized in the practical operations of the Metropolitan Board of Health of New-York:

BEFORE CHOLERA COMES.

Cleaning, absolute, thorough and continual cleaning of dwellings, court-yards, cellars, vaults, house-drains, garbage, privies, stables and the public streets. Removal of all surface filth and surface moisture from the vicinity of dwelling houses, streets and towns; and for this purpose look well to every house-drain, cess-pool, gutter, ditch and sewer. Remove every obstruction to perfect drainage. To absorb moisture about court-yards, cellars and vaults, use quicklime or the calx powder of fresh lime and charcoal freely and frequently. Whitewash walls and ceilings. Flush all drains and waste pipes, particularly those leading from sinks and water-closets, freely every day with a full volume of water. Antiseptics must be abundantly applied and appropriately selected, to arrest and prevent every kind of putrefaction in privies, water-closets, house-drains, sinks, cess-pools and garbage tubs, cellars, styes, offal depots, filthy manure heaps, and whatever materials or places tend to putrefaction or the production of effluvia. [See appended rules for disinfection.] Live prudently: use nourishing food; look well to the destitution and wants of the poor and ignorant classes. Watch the first tendencies to diarrhœa, and provide immediate medical care for the sick with that disorder, particularly if occurring in persons traveling, or recently from the regions where cholera prevails. Seaports and all waterside towns that have any marine or boating intercourse with infected places should institute strict sanitary inquiry upon every vessel arriving from such places with reference to: 1st, the sickness of any person on board; 2d, the cleanliness of the vessel itself. The sick in any stage and symptom of cholera to be under medical advice, and all filthy vessels to receive sanitary orders, for the neglect of sanitary cleansing and care in both sea and inland passenger vessels, and the neglect of the cholera sick on board of them frequently have furnished the exciting and the disseminating causes of the epidemic. Every passenger vessel should guard against evils by means of constant ventilation and the use of antiseptics in all foul and damp places. Perfect cleanliness and ventilation of the ship or boat, and a proper care for the sick, and faithful reporting by the sick to officers of the vessel and sanitary authorities in ports are vitally important duties. Railroad officers should enforce daily repeated cleansing and the use of antiseptics in the accommodations at passenger stations and in the closets of passenger cars. Quarantine and sanitary cordons are rarely available between inland towns and neighboring ports, except for single purposes of cleansing and for the discovery and care for the sick, and this is humanity not quarantine. Between distant ports the sanitary restraints and quarantine detentions will be determined according to circumstances and to the sanitary condition and regulations of the port, district, and the intelligence of the sanitary authorities. Sanitary inspection, cleansing of vessels, and the prompt care of the cholera sick are duties that should not be neglected in any seaport or commercial river town. Prisons, almshouses, asylums, hotels, and all edifices and places where large numbers of people daily congregate, should be put in the most thorough sanitary condition without a day's delay. Cleansing, [illegible] ventilation, and the daily [illegible] and disinfection of every privy, water-closet, house and drain, the trimming out and distribution of the occupants, and the provision of every requisite means of care for the sick, are the best guards against an invasion of the cholera. "To be forewarned is to be forearmed."

PURIFY DRINKING WATER.

Preventive and prophylactic care should first secure thorough cleansing and the preservation of purity; second, apply the appropriate antiseptics in privies, water-closets, garbage tubs, and upon whatever is liable to putrefaction; third, guard against all impurities of drinking water, particularly from filth, soakage, and other organic matter. But it is better never to use water that needs such purification. To test for the presence of such organic impurities in drinking water proceed as follows: Make a solution of chemically pure permanganate of potassa 8 grains to 1 ounce of distilled water. Into ½ a pint of the impure or suspected water, in a goblet or tumbler, put 1 drop of the red solution; if the red tint disappears from the glassful in half an hour add more of the solution. For every drop that loses its color in the half-pint there will be found to be from 1½ to 2 grains of putrid organic matter in the gallon of that water. To purify such water if it must be used, drop in the permanganate until the red tint remains in the water.

When cholera comes the sick must have constant and faithful care. Upon the early and intelligent sanitary and medical care of cholera, especially the first cases, may depend the preservation of families and neighborhoods from ravages of the epidemic. The first symptom—diarrhœa—must receive medical attention without a moment's delay. Choleraic diarrhœa and all diarrhœal diseases in the family, house and neighborhood where there is cholera, should receive the same sanitary care as cholera. All persons with such disorders should be under medical care, and the privies and vessels used by them should be constantly disinfected. The sick-room and the house where there is cholera should be ventilated as constantly and forcibly as possible. Perfect cleanliness must be enforced. Every particle of the fluids ejected by the patient, and everything that is soiled by them must be disinfected without delay. The chief centres or fields of the epidemic should be daily inspected and kept under the full influence of cleanliness and antiseptics. House-to-house visitations, to discover and arrest the premonitory diarrhœa, should be resorted to in every cholera field, whether a single row of houses, a district, or a town. Wherever cholera becomes localized such searching for its earliest symptoms in the inhabitants is a measure of public safety as well as humanity. Business and commercial intercourse ought not to be seriously interrupted when cholera prevails. The public safety must depend upon sanitary regulations and not upon universal quarantines. If the local Boards of Health will publish daily the names and residences of all who die of cholera, and truthfully state where and how the epidemic is prevailing, the public will profit by the information. Let it be borne in mind that filth, crowding, and the neglect of specific sanitary precautions are the preventable causes of the dissemination of cholera.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFECTANTS, AS ADVISED BY THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.

*Uses.*—1. To destroy or to neutralize the offensive gases and products of putrefaction. 2. To prevent fermentation and putrefaction. 3. To destroy all infection and infective processes in the specific contagions and infections.

*Class I*—Chlorine, chlorinated soda, chlorinated lime, chlorides of zinc, iron and manganese, sulphates of iron and zinc, permanganate of potash, carbolic acid and the coal-tar preparations are the most available deodorising disinfectants.

*Class II*—Fermentation and all putrefaction will be most effectually prevented by carbolic acid and coal-tar preparations, and may be aided by any of the metallic salts above-mentioned.

*Class III.*—Any of the metallic sulphates and chlorides named above, the carbolic preparations and the hyposulphates of lime and soda are most reliable. For practical purposes, saturated solutions of the sulphate or the proto-chloride of iron, and any appropriate form of carbolic and coal; tar preparations are cheapest and most effectual.

DETAILS OF ADVICE.

To absorb moisture and putrid fluids use fresh stone lime finely broken; sprinkle it abundantly on the place to be dried, and in damp rooms place a large number of plates filled with the lime powder. Whitewash with pure, fresh lime and not with kalsomine. To absorb putrid gases use charcoal powder. The coal must be dry and fresh, and should be combined with lime. This excellent compound is the "calx powder." To give off chlorine, to absorb purtrid effluvia, and to stop putrefaction: Use cloride of lime as lime is used, and if in cellars or close rooms the chlorine gas is wanted, pour diluted sulphuric or muriatic acid upon your plates of chloride of lime occasionally, and add more of the chloride. To disinfect the discharges from cholera patients and to purify privies and drains: Dissolve ten pounds of copperas in a pailful of water, and pour a gallon or two of this strong solution into the privy, water-closet or drain every hour—if cholera discharges have been thrown in those places, but for ordinary use to keep privies and water-closets from becoming offensive, pour in a pint of this solution into every water-closet, pan or privy-seat every night and morning. Bedpans and chamber vessels are best disinfected in this way, by a teacupful of the copperas solution. Add the same quantity of carbolic fluid or coal-tar powders to insure permanent disinfection. Chloride of zinc, chloride of manganese or protochloride of iron may be substituted for the sulphate of iron. Permanganate of potassa, to be used in disinfecting clothing and towels from cholera and fever patients during the night or when such articles cannot be instantly boiled. Throw the soiled articles immediately into a small tub of water in which there has been dissolved an ounce of the permanganate salt to every two or three gallons of water, until the clothing is boiled, and see to it that the permanganate salt or solution is added in just sufficient quantity to keep up a purple or red color in the water that covers the clothing. A pint of "Labarraque's Solution of Chlorinated Soda" may be used for the same purpose in the tub of water if the clothing is to be very soon boiled. Either of these solutions may be used in cleansing the soiled parts of the body of sick or dead persons; may also be used in bed-pans, &c. The Permanganate solution will instantly disinfect and deodorize whatever it touches; but its action continues only while it gives a purple or reddish color. Carbolic acid and the coal-tar disinfectants are the most efficient and permanent antiseptics. The crystalized acid (costly) will discolor in one hundred times its own weight of water. A tablespoonful of such solution will disinfect a chamber vessel. The fluid acid (cheap)—70 per cent. strength of crystalized—is most available for common use. Dilute it in 25, 50 or more parts of any of the iron or chloride solutions, for fluid use, or in fine quick lime or sawdust. Use to disinfect discharges of cholera patients, privies, water-closets, garbage-tubs, stables and foul heaps or surfaces, the strongest of the coal-tar or carbolic powders are powerfully antiseptic. Those that contain a large amount of some proto-salt of iron and the most carbolic acid, are best. For disinfecting cholera always use one of the soluble salts of iron or zinc, as mentioned in this memorandum, whatever else is employed. Never use chlorine, chlorides, or the permanganate with carbolic acid disinfectants. Let closets and bed-rooms be cleaned, dried and ventilated. Beds and bedding must be frequently ventilated in the sun. Whatever soiled clothing and bedding can be boiled, should, if possible, or soon as removed be thrown into boiling water and be kept boiling for an hour or two. While waiting the boiling, keep all the cholera-soiled clothing covered in the disinfecting permanganate water or in the chlorinated solution, but this is far less effectual. Whatever articles have received the infective matter and cannot be immediately disinfected by such means or by sulphurous fumigation should be destroyed by fire. Let it not be forgotten that all the discharges from the bowels and the stomach of the cholera sick must be immediately disinfected by the means specified for the purpose in this memorandum. And never cast these discharges from the sick into a privy or upon the surface of the ground, but into some privy or water-closet not, for the time-being, frequented, or into a specially prepared little pit of quicklime and coal-tar powders.

FUMIGATION.

In any room, house or ship where the infection of cholera exists or is liable to exist, after cleansing, fumigation should be practiced: with sulphurous acid gas, by burning a few ounces of sulphur upon a dish of red-hot embers; with nitrous acid fumes, by pouring three ounces of concentrated nitric acid over an ounce of fine copper shavings, or by heating a mixture of nitrate of potassia and sulphuric acid in an iron or porcelain dish, or with chlorine gas (but not for cholera) by mixing a quart of muriatic acid and a pint of water, and pouring it upon a pound of finely powdered black oxide of manganese, or by any other methods of evolving this gas. Sulphurous acid gas is the most effectual and the most easily applied of all the methods of fumigation. Before fumigation begins, let all chimneys and windows be closed, and as soon as begun, let the person on duty withdraw from the place, close all doors and keep them closed for twelve hours. Then open every window, door and aperture, and keep open for successive days and nights.

There is no substitute for cleanliness and ventilation. To protect from cholera, attend to these sanitary duties, and also destroy by chemical agents the choleraic discharges.

CHOLERA IN NEW-YORK.

The cholera has nearly ceased to exist in New-York, as was demonstrated by the returns to the Sanitary Superintendent yesterday. Five death certificates were issued and only four new cases reported. The following is a copy of the health bulletin of yesterday:

1. FRED F. HUBISCH, aged 36 years, born in Prussia, residing at No. 86 West Nineteenth-streed, died on Thursday.
2. MARGARET HANDRAHON, residing at Seventy-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue.
3. JANE TAYLOR, aged 65 years, residing at No. 443 East Thirteenth-street.
4. MARGARET BURNS, aged 19, residing at No. 93 West Forty-sixth-street.

DEATH CERTIFICATES.

1. JAMES RYAN, aged 27, at the corner of Fifty-second-street and Broadway.
2. AMELIA CARPENTER, aged 37 years, at No. 74 King-street.
3. HENRY MULLER, aged 32, at No. 140 Norfolk-street.
4. MARY DONNELLY, aged 30, at the Battery Hospital.
5. MARY MALONE, aged 8 years, at No. 535 West Twenty-fifth-street.

Seven deaths were reported as having occurred at Blackwell's Island on Thursday. There are eight cases still remaining.

At Ward's Island one death occurred on Thursday, leaving but two cases remaining.

The report from the Battery Hospital is as follows: Remaining at last report, 8; admitted since, 3; discharged, 1; died, 1; remaining, 9.

There is no change reported in the Red House Hospital.

IN BROOKLYN.

The following cases appear on the cholera bulletin of yesterday:

1. ANN CAREY, aged 30, residence foot of Court-street; taken at 7 P. M., 23d.
2. Mrs. PIGOT, No. 38 Bridge-street; died 23d.
3. JAMES MCCONNIN, aged 45 years, No. 111 Raymond-street; died 24th.
4. CATHARINE WILLIAMSON, aged 40 years, No. 40 Raymond-street, rear house, in basement; removed to Park Hospital.
5. CATHARINE KULSMAN, aged 45, No. 123 East Baltic-street; removed to Hamilton Avenue Hospital.
6. MARY MCGURN, aged 56, residence Twenty-first-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; died 24th. This is the fifth case out of the same house.
7. JAMES ROONEY, No. 33 Lafayette-street. Died 24th inst.
8. DENNIS COLE, aged 13, Columbia-street, near King-street. Admitted to Hospital in collapse.
9. RICHARD BARRY, aged 60, Cummings' stoneyard. Condition critical.
10. WM. LANE, aged 20, No. 57 Nelson-street. Died 23d inst.

The following is the report of the Registrar of the number of burial permits granted on the 23d:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cholera | 7 |
| Cholera Morbus | 3 |
| Diarrhœa | 2 |
| Typhoid Fever | 1 |
| Cholera Infantum | 6 |
| Croup | 1 |
| Other diseases | 14 |
| Total | 34 |

### The Marine Bank Robbery.

Nothing new has been developed in regard to the Marine Bank robbery. It appears that CROCKER, WOOD & Co. have been in the habit of leaving a tin box in the vault of the bank for safe keeping. The Bank assumed no responsibility in regard to the box, and knew nothing of its contents. Messrs. CROCKER, WOOD & Co. had free access to the vault, and changed the contents of their box at their option, without the knowledge of the officers of the bank. The vault is situated but a few feet in rear of the iron railing which separates the clerks from the main passage-way, and could be readily got at through the gate in the railing by a daring thief. The box was seen in the safe on the 1st of August, and was not missed until the 20th, consequently no clue can be obtained as to the date of its abstraction. As was natural, Messrs. CROCKER, WOOD & Co. suspected the clerks of the bank, but the officers of the bank repudiate the idea for the reason that they have implicit confidence in their employes, and also for the reason that there was a large amount of money in the safe, which any of the clerks would have naturally taken in preference to paper not negotiable. The following is a description of the property taken: Five certificates, 100 shares each, New-York Central Railroad stock, Nos. 6,371 to 6,375; two certificates for 100 shares each of Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad stock, Nos. 207 and 208; six certificates of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad stock, 400 shares each, Nos. 14,022 to 14,027; six certificates of Illinois Central Railroad stock, New-York; No. 8,951, 222 shares; No. 36,849, 20 shares; No. 32,065, 40 shares; No. 21,902, 78 shares; No. 29,698, 40 shares; No. 5,452, 100 shares; $1,050 in Atlantic Mutual Insurance scrip for 1864; $1,470 in Atlantic Mutual Insurance scrip for 1865; $710 in Atlantic Mutual Insurance scrip for 1866; and $8,500 United States 5-20 bonds, numbers not known. A reward of $10,000 has been offered for the recovery of the property, and a *pro rata* sum for any portion thereof. It is the opinion of the officers of the bank and the detectives who have investigated the matter, that some expert thief has, in the hurry of business hours, suddenly darted through the iron railing, and made off with the prize.

We are informed that when Capt. YOUNG suggested that a thief had slipped in with the crowd and carried off the box, the officers of the bank thought the thing impossible, and said their vigilance could not be so easily eluded. Thereupon Capt. YOUNG sent Detective RADCLIFFE to repeat the operation. The officer did as directed, succeeded in reaching the vault, secured a box of valuables, and walked off without being observed.

There is in the city several institutions organized for the express purpose of furnishing safe depositories for valuable packages, and why our merchants should expose their boxes of papers in insecure places, it is impossible to conceive. The Safe Deposit Companies have been found a great convenience by all who have used them, and as yet no robbery has been perpetrated within their walls. In this connection we have received the following letter, and cheerfully give it room for the information of our commercial community:

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In view of the recent reported robbery from the vault of one of the banks of this City, and previous similar occurrences, will you allow me, through your columns, the opportunity to call the attention of the mercantile community and others to the convenience and security offered by this company at a trifling cost, where, in burglar-proof and constantly-watched vaults, in an absolutely fire-proof building, small safes, of which the renters exclusively hold the keys, may be had from $20 to $45 per annum. The use of these small safes by many of our prominent business houses and capitalists, as well as by several Insurance Companies and other Corporations, sufficiently indicates both the value and public appreciation of the provision thus made to meet a want long felt. It is well known to business men, though they do not seem as yet generally to have realized the fact, that the banks refuse all responsibility for every description of deposits other than such as belong to their legitimate business—whether of cash-boxes in their vaults or of securities placed directly in the hands of any of their officers. Allow me here to add that we also receive on special deposit, under guarantee, at a very small fractional percentage per annum, coupon or other securities, and at moderate rates silver plate, wills, valuable papers, &c.

Your obedient servant,
FRAS. H. JENKS,
President of the Safe Deposit Company of New-York, Nos. 142 and 146 Broadway, corner Liberty-street.

### Fenian Picnic at Belvidere Garden.

The Fenian picnic at Belvidere Garden, under the auspices of the I. R. B. Circles, was largely attended yesterday. It had been intended to make this a grand demonstration at Jones' Wood, but the Catholic clergy interfered, and induced the proprietor of that park to refuse it to the Fenians. Yesterday great indignation was expressed among the laymen at this action on the part of the priests. In the course of the afternoon Mr. JAMES STEPHENS addressed the assemblage, congratulating his hearers upon the renewed interest he found his countrymen were taking in Irish affairs. He said the cause at home was prospering, and that the advices he received from there assured him that the men at home were ready to take the field as soon as the word should be given. Several gentlemen just released from imprisonment in the old country, also addressed the crowd. The affair was considered a success.

From the Roberts-Sweeney faction the following circular has just been issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT, F. B., No. 734 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

*To the Centres of the Circles of the Fenian Brotherhood:*

Centres of Circles are requested to forward immediately to these headquarters the name of a competent military man from each Circle, for the purpose of appointment to reorganize the military branch of each Circle. Care must be taken that none but experienced and tried officers be selected.

T. W. SWEENEY, Secretary of War.

It is said that this wing of the Brotherhood is perfecting arrangements for another Canadian *fiasco*.

### The Visit of President Johnson.

Nothing of a definite nature has as yet transpired in regard to the action the Mayor and City authorities will take in the reception of President JOHNSON on Wednesday next.

Appropriate resolutions have been drawn up by the Board of Aldermen, which will be submitted to both branches of the Common Council for their action on Monday next, and a joint committee will no doubt be appointed to carry out the programme which may be agreed upon.

The following order has been issued to the Fourth Brigade:

HEADQUARTERS, FOURTH BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7.—In compliance with General Order No. 4, headquarters First Division, N. G. S. N. Y., Aug. 23, 1866, the following regiments of this brigade will parade in full uniform, Field and Staff mounted, on Wednesday, the 29th inst., viz.:

Eleventh Regiment Infantry, N. G.
Twenty-second Regiment Infantry, N. G.

Brigade line will be formed on Fifth-avenue, right resting on Eighth-street, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Brigade Staff will report to the commanding officer at 9:45 o'clock, at No. 596 Broadway.

By order of Col. HARMON D. HULL, Commanding Brigade.
F. C. BROWN, Captain and A. D. C.

A meeting of citizens was held at the Custom-house yesterday, to make arrangements for the reception of the President.

Among those present were Mayor HOFFMAN, Collector SMYTHE, Surveyor WAKEMAN, Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD, Superintendent KENNEDY, A. T. STEWART, R. S. SCHELL, C. K. GARRISON and M. B. FIELD. Mr. STEWART presided.

There was considerable discussion in regard to the reception, but no definite plan was agreed upon, as it was understood that the President's movements may be changed at any moment.

GEN. SANDFORD'S ORDER.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 24, 1866.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In your issue of this date, I note an order of Maj.-Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD, requiring but a portion of the First Division of the National Guard of this State to take part in the reception of the Executive, Wednesday next. It seems rather a partial affair. All would like to do honor to him. On past occasions of like character, the entire Division have paraded. Why should this be an exception? Possibly our neighbors in Brooklyn would take part. I hope something may be done through your columns, and that it may at least be said the Empire City did something worth while. READER.

### Estimates for the Erection of the New Quarantine Buildings.

The estimates covering the specifications for work and materials necessary for the construction of a permanent Quarantine establishment, were opened yesterday afternoon in the presence of the Quarantine Commissioners, Wm. A. COBB, Esq., presiding. The specification sets forth that the Quarantine Establishment is to be erected on the West Bank, in the Lower Bay of New-York, and according to the plans made by JOHN W. RITCH, Engineer. These specifications cover many printed pages, and go closely into the details of the work to be done. Following are the bids in the order of their amounts:

Mr. Flynn, $294,000, rejected from informality; Mr. Swift, $310,618; Mr. Blacknell, $320,140; Mr. White, $329,586; Mr. Barker, $334,500; Mr. Hodges, $353,000; Messrs. Borthwick & Van Allen, $375,000; Mr. Owens, $375,000; Mr. Decker, $384,300; Mr. Van Riper, $399,000; Mr. McDonald, $405,000; Mr. Strong, $445,000; Mr. Keach, $565,800; Mr. Vandervoort, $1,115,195 40.

The bid of Mr. FLYNN was set aside on account of informality. The next lowest bidder, Mr. SWIFT, will doubtless obtain the contract. The award, however, will not be confirmed till 10 o'clock this morning.

## OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

### Base Ball.

RUTGERS, OF NEW-YORK, VS. ALPHA, OF COYTESVILLE, N. J.

The first of a home-and-home game was played between the above-named clubs on the Howard House grounds, (East New-York,) on Tuesday, Aug. 21, which resulted in a victory for the Rutgers. We append the score:

| RUTGERS. | Outs. | Runs. | ALPHA. | Outs. | Runs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| McSweeney, 1st b. | 1 | 5 | Wood, c. | 1 | 6 |
| Goodwin, p. | 4 | 4 | F. G. Coyte, c. f. | 4 | 4 |
| Osborn, s. s. | 2 | 4 | E. L. Coyte, 1st b. | 3 | 2 |
| Doudge, 2d b. | 3 | 5 | W. Kyle, r. f. | 2 | 6 |
| Campion, r. f. | 4 | 3 | J. Coyte, 3d b. | 2 | 6 |
| Prater, c. | 4 | 4 | Ebbers, l. f. | 5 | 3 |
| Crook, c. f. | 5 | 2 | Lyons, 2d b. | 3 | 1 |
| Van Name, l. f. | 2 | 5 | Kyle, s. s. | 5 | 2 |
| Watson, 3d b. | 2 | 5 | Ruther, p. | 2 | 5 |
| Total | 27 | 37 | Total | 27 | 35 |

INNINGS.

| | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | 4th. | 5th. | 6th. | 7th. | 8th. | 9th. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rutgers | 0 | 4 | 11 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 3—37 |
| Alpha | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 1—35 |

Umpire—Mr. MARTIN, of the Mutual Club.

BANNER VS. VENTURE.

These senior clubs played a match on the Empire Grounds on the 22d inst., which resulted in a victory for the Banner. Below we append the score:

| BANNER. | Outs. | Runs. | VENTURE. | Outs. | Runs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gearty, p. | 2 | 6 | Ellisen, p. | 4 | 2 |
| Holly, c. | 1 | 7 | Wardell, c. | 1 | 5 |
| G. Cruise, 1st b. | 2 | 4 | Martin, 1st b. | 1 | 4 |
| Tully, c. f. | 6 | 2 | Bill, 2d b. | 2 | 3 |
| Hanlon, l. f. | 5 | 3 | Link, 3d b. | 5 | 0 |
| Buck, 3d b. | 1 | 7 | Oliver, s. s. | 1 | 3 |
| Fitzsimons, r. f. | 2 | 5 | Mosben, l. f. | 3 | 3 |
| Burns, 2d b. | 1 | 5 | Bergan, c. f. | 1 | 5 |
| W. Cruise, s. s. | 1 | 6 | Carroll, r. f. | 3 | 3 |
| Total | 21 | 45 | Total | 21 | 28 |

Umpire—J. NEWELL.
Scorers—Messrs. DOLLARD and CASSELL.
Fly-catches—Banner, 2; Venture, 2.
Home runs—Banner, 9; Venture, 5.

ORCHARD VS. WAVERLEY.

The Orchard Club, of Greenpoint, L. I., and a nine selected from the Waverley Social Club of the same place, played a game of base ball on the grounds of the Oriental Club, at the above-named place, on Wednesday, the 22d, which resulted in a victory for the Orchard by the following score:

| ORCHARD. | Outs. | Runs. | WAVERLEY. | Outs. | Runs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Howell, 2d b. | 2 | 7 | Sennet, 1st b. | 2 | 6 |
| Pinckney, 1st b. | 2 | 7 | Benton, c. | 3 | 5 |
| Lockwood, s. s. | 2 | 6 | Christie, p. | 5 | 4 |
| Berry, l. f. | 6 | 4 | Archer, 3d b. | 3 | 5 |
| Adams, c. | 2 | 6 | Harrold, c. f. | 2 | 5 |
| Garrison, 3d b. | 5 | 4 | Fry, l. f. | 2 | 5 |
| F. Kelsey, p. | 3 | 6 | Barton, s. s. | 5 | 4 |
| Wall, r. f. | 5 | 4 | Silkworth, 2d b. | 3 | 3 |
| Downing, c. f. | 0 | 7 | Billard, r. f. | 3 | 3 |
| Total | 27 | 51 | Total | 27 | 40 |

INNINGS.

| | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | 4th. | 5th. | 6th. | 7th. | 8th. | 9th. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Orchard | 5 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 18 | 5 | 5 | 10—51 |
| Waverley | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 14 | 4—40 |

Umpire—Mr. JAMES WARTERS, Oriental Club.
Scorers—Messrs. WINSLOW and DUNN.
Fly-catches—Orchard, 6; Waverley, 3.
Home Runs—Orchard, 3; Waverley, 4.
Time of Game—Three hours and thirty minutes.

CLINTON VS. UNKNOWN, JR.

A very interesting game of base ball came off on Wednesday, Aug. 22, at One Hundredth and Fourteenth-street and First avenue, between the Clinton, of Yorkville, and the Unknown, Jr., of Harlem, which resulted in favor of the Clintons by a score of 21 to 6.

MUTUAL VS. HARLEM.

The game between the Mutual and Harlem, which was postponed on Thursday on account of the rain, will be played to-day, on the grounds of the Harlem Club, Mount Morris-square, at 2:30 P. M.

### Music at the Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that if the weather is fine there will be music on the Mall at the Park, to-day, commencing at 4 o'clock P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH.

The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. March—"North Star"...Meyerbeer
2. Overture—Fra Diavolo...Auber
3. Mabel Waltz...Godfrey
4. "Oft in the Stilly Night."

PART II.

5. Wedding March...Mendelssohn
6. Overture to William Tell...Rossini
7. "Ternic" Polka...C. B. Williams
8. Grand Selection from "Somnambula"...Bellini

PART III.

9. Twenty-second Regiment Parade March...Gungl
10. Collocation Gay and Happy...Dodworth
11. Fest March and Chorus from "Der Tannhauser"...Wagner
12. Pavilion Galop...Dodworth

## POLICE COURTS.

### The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

ALL ABOUT A WOMAN.

At a late hour on Thursday night, JOHN COYLE and EDWARD KEARNS quarreled about a woman whose name is unknown. The altercation took place at the corner of Canal-street and the Bowery, and the affair created considerable excitement in the immediate vicinity. The noise of the row attracted the attention of Officer THOMPSON, of the Harbor Police, who was passing by at the time, and Officer PEENEY, of the Fourteenth Precinct. On their arrival KEARNS made a charge of assault and battery and robbery against COYLE, and the accused was arrested and locked up all night in the Spring-street Station-house. Yesterday morning COYLE was brought before Justice HOGAN, when KEARNS seemed to hesitate about making the necessary affidavit against the prisoner. He, however, did make a complaint, testifying that he had been knocked down and robbed, as he alleged, by COYLE, of a gold chain valued at $200, and a silver watch valued at $28. The officers making the arrest testified that they caught the accused in the act, and restored the stolen property to KEARNS. In answer to the charge, COYLE stated that he did not intend to commit larceny when they quarreled. He was held to answer at the Court of General Sessions, the magistrate declining to receive bail. He is a native of this city, 26 years of age, and resides at No. 7 Hester-street.

BLOWING OPEN A SAFE.

Mention was made in Thursday's TIMES of a safe in the office of WM. H. DEGROOT, real estate agent, at No. 142 Fulton-street, being blown open by burglars. Some new facts in regard to the affair have come to light. It appears that on Thursday morning ROBERT W. WILLIS, who is employed about the premises where the burglary was committed, discovered that a boy named JOHN HOWARD, about 14 years of age, was hidden in a closet, and as HOWARD could give no satisfactory account of himself, he was handed over to the custody of Roundsman Rogers, of the Second Precinct. After remaining in confinement for a few hours young HOWARD made a clean breast of it, and confessed that he and a man familiarly known as "Handsome Jack" had entered the building No. 142 Fulton-street, for the purpose of plunder. They gained an entrance through the front door, and proceeding up stairs, forced off the door-lock of Mr. DE GROOT's office. HOWARD was the stationed at the door to watch for the Police, while his campanion was engaged in blowing open the safe. After the explosion "Handsome Jack" came down stairs and stuffed a roll of bills into HOWARD's pocket, telling him to make his escape, going up stairs himself and escaping through the skylight. HOWARD, finding escape hopeless, had taken refuge in the closet where he was discovered. On the person of the prisoner were found a roll of National Bank bills and fractional currency, amounting to $343, a tape measure and a number of keys, which were identified by Mr. DE GROOT as having been taken from the safe. On being arraigned before the Magistrate the prisoner was committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail. He denied all knowledge of the real name of his confederate.

SHOPLIFTERS.

JOHN H. DIX, a native of Ireland, 22 years of age and a resident of Tennessee, was arrested by Officer FIELDS, of the Fifth Precinct, on a charge of shoplifting. It appears that the accused entered the store of E. S. MILLS & Co., No. 51 White-street, and attempted to steal two pieces of cloth valued at $40 from a table, but was caught in the act by one of the employes, THOMPSON ROGERS, and handed over by him to the officer. WILLIAM HALE was also arrested in the store, on suspicion of being a confederate. DIX was held for trial on the charge preferred against him, and HALE was remanded to the custody of the Police, to enable them to procure additional evidence against him.

FORGED ORDERS AGAIN.

Officer FIELD, of the Fifth Precinct, arrested four boys named ARCHILLA HARDER, FRANCIS SHERIDAN, JOHN THEISS and DAVID ROSENBERG, on a charge of having obtained, on the 19th of July, possession of five dozen kid gloves valued at $70, from Messrs. LEWIS BROTHERS & Co., No. 78 Leonard-street. When the prisoners were brought before the magistrate it was stated that HARDER presented an order to the firm in Leonard-street, purporting to have been drawn up by H. B. CLAFLIN & Co., and so obtained the gloves. He then proceeded to a Bowery store and sold the gloves for $30. It was afterward discovered that the order was a forgery, and that the other three prisoners were implicated, SHERIDAN and HARDER having been formerly in the employ of CLAFLIN & Co. HARDER pleaded guilty to having forged the order, and he was held for trial. The others will be held as witnesses.

### Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

A SERIES OF BURGLARIES.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning Patrolman ABRAHAM J. BANTA, of the Fifteenth Precinct, noticed a horse and wagon being driven through Astor-place, near Broadway, and thinking that the movements of the driver were rather suspicious, he stopped him and made an investigation. At first the driver, whose name was subsequently ascertained to be EDWARD BERRIGAN, attempted to make his escape, but on being overhauled appeared quite indignant at being detained. Officer BANTA found that the wagon contained a large quantity of cloths, cassimeres, and a quantity of readymade clothing, the whole being valued at $1,000. The driver and his wagon were then taken to the Mercer-street Station-house, to await further developments. Subsequent investigations revealed the fact that the clothing store of DENNIS DE COUCY, at No. 54 Great Jones-street, had been broken into by burglars, who had succeeded in carrying away the entire stock of the proprietor. The goods found in BERRIGAN's wagon were shown Mr. DECOUCY, and he identified them as a portion of the stock carried away from his store. It was also ascertained during the day that the wagon had been stolen from H. M. SCOBLE, of No. 473 Greenwich-street, who stated its value to be $125. The horse and harness, valued at $300, were also identified by CHARLES REYERSON, of No. 71 Vandam-street, whose stable had been broken into during Thursday night. The total value of the property thus recovered is estimated at $1,425. Yesterday afternoon the prisoner BERRIGAN was arraigned before the Court on these various charges, and temporarily committed to enable the police to make further investigations. It appears that no trace can be found of the remainder of Mr. DE COUCY's stock, fully half of which is still missing.

AN OFFICER CLUBBING A BOY.

It is not often that a man stands trial four times on the same charge, but Officer THOMAS RYAN, of the Eighteenth Precinct, is having that peculiar experience. On the evening of the 7th inst., Officer RYAN was on duty at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Avenue B, and saw a crowd of boys running from another officer, who called upon him to "stop that boy," pointing to one wearing a white coat. Officer RYAN did so by knocking the boy down with his club, rendering him insensible. Coroner GROVER held an *ante-mortem* examination in the case, the boy, BERNARD CARNEY, having been pronounced in great danger. The evidence in the case, as published in the TIMES, was wholly against Officer RYAN, and the Coroner held him to bail in the sum of $300 to await the result of the injuries inflicted by him. On Wednesday last, Officer RYAN was arraigned upon the charge before the Board of Police Commissioners, and the case was duly investigated by them. It is understood that the Commissioners hold the officer to be in the wrong. Yesterday afternoon Officer RYAN appeared before Justice LEDWITH to answer the charge of unlawful assault upon BERNARD CARNEY. ORLANDO L. STEWART appeared as counsel for the plaintiff, and called as a witness BERNARD CARNEY, who testified that he was sitting on the corner of Fifteenth-street and Avenue B., on the evening of the 7th inst., and saw a crowd of boys running away from an officer; he followed to see what the matter was, and was knocked down by some one; he thought it was Officer RYAN. JOHN CARNEY, brother to the complainant, testified that he saw the officer strike his brother over the head with his club, and had demanded why he did it, when he too was assaulted. PATRICK PORTLAND and JAMES PACKINGHAM also testified to the fact that the assault had been committed, and they did not consider it justifiable.

Officer GAFFNEY, of the Eighteenth Precinct, on the part of the defence, testified that he was on duty near the corner of Fifteenth-street and Avenue B on the 7th inst.; he saw a crowd of boys congregated near by, who were acting in a disorderly manner; as he had been instructed by his Captain not to allow such crowds he walked toward them, when they all ran away. He followed, and called out to Officer RYAN to to stop CARNEY; when RYAN told the boy to stop, and finding that he would not, gave him "a poke" with his club, which pushed him down; witness did not see any blow struck; JOHN CARNEY then said something to Officer RYAN and struck him in the face; witness went to his assistance and was struck in the back with a stone; before this saw young CARNEY throw a stone. MICHAEL MALONE stated that he was riding in an Avenue B car; saw an officer run after a lot of boys, and saw another officer push one of them down with his club; did not know what for.

*Bernard Carney recalled*—Did not throw a stone on that occasion; had a white coat on; several other boys had on white coats.

*Matthew Crowley recalled*—Did not see BERNARD throw any stone; he was sitting down when the stones were thrown.

Officer RYAN then addressed the Court. He admitted to having punched the boy with the point of his club, when the boy fell down, and his brother attacked him (RYAN.) He claimed that he was only acting in obedience of orders; that the boys in that neighborhood were very annoying and troublesome. The orders received from Capt. CAMERON by the patrolmen were to keep all such off the corners at all hazards. He had always endeavored to do his duty in a faithful manner, and had never used violence when it could be avoided. He charged that the whole affair had been gotten up to gratify private spite, because he had performed his duty in that neighborhood without fear or favor. He said that the locality was a very bad one, and a single officer could seldom make an arrest, for the people would unite against him. He did not think that the boy's injuries showed that he had received a clubbing, for there were no wounds apparent.

He did not know what the boy had done; he might have picked somebody's pocket. He supposed that if it had turned out that CARNEY had committed a theft, he would have been applauded as a good officer. He did not consider that he had committed a breach of the peace, though the public and the Press seemed to think different. He had always performed his duty to the best of his ability, and threw himself upon the clemency of the Court.

Justice LEDWITH replied that he could testify to the fact that Officer RYAN had always proved himself a reliable officer, having made several important arrests, but the drift of the evidence offered was against the accused, and he would be obliged to hold him for trial, admitting him to bail in the sum of $500. Officer RYAN elected to be tried on the charge at the Court of General Sessions, and furnished bail for his appearance.

### The Shooting Affray in Prince-street.

BROOKLYN, Friday, Aug. 23, 1866.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

You published an account of a shooting affray perpetrated by THOMAS HYMAN, residing at No. 62 Prince-street, Brooklyn. I beg leave to say that the place mentioned is a boarding-house, kept by a respectable widow lady, and that there is not, nor has not been a person by that name residing there. Perhaps the person arrested is a member of some of the negro families residing in the *rear* of No. 62 Prince-street. Will you please look to this matter, for we, as a respectable lot of boarders, do not wish to have bad reflections thrown on us.

Yours, respectfully, A. BROWN.

### Explanatory.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Oblige me by informing your readers that HARRIS LEOENBERG, of recent police swindling notoriety, is not the Attorney HARRIS LOWENBERG, in No. 117 Nassau-street. Yours, &c.,

H. LOWENBERG,
Attorney, &c., No. 117 Nassau-street.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Hon. E. A. Rollins, Washington; Hon. Mr. Eckett, Penn.; C. S. Lentz, Baltimore; Capt. Raymond, New-Jersey; Prof. Pierce, Connecticut, are at the Astor House. Judge Durrell and Col. J. J. Walker are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Hon. D. McDonald, Toronto; A. S. Mann, Rochester; J. Wilson, U. S. A.; T. Cornwall, Washington; S. M. House, Alabama; W. R. Ross, Ohio; W. H. Johnson, Springfield; Dr. S. M. Bliss, Washington, and H. Reed, San Francisco, are at the Metropolitan Hotel; Hon. MacB. Richardson, Oswego; J. S. Cole, Ohio, and Gen. Jansen, U. S. A., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

## BROOKLYN NEWS.

JURY TRIAL UNDER THE EXCISE LAW.—CHARLES PLUTH, a grocer, doing business at Greenpoint, was arrested on the 4th inst., by officer DEPEW, of the Forty-seventh Precinct, on a charge of exposing beer for sale without having a license. PLUTH demanded a trial by jury, and the case was disposed of yesterday in the Fourth Judicial Court, Justice DAILEY presiding. BARNEY HUGHES appeared for the defence. The only witness called for the prosecution was Officer DEPEW, who made the arrest. He testified to going into the store of defendant on the 9th inst., when he saw a beer-pump covered over with a cloth. He asked the bar-tender to try the pump, and see what was in it. The bar-tender complied, and an amber liquid flowed from it over the counter. The officer then asked for a drink of it, and he was refused. He thereupon scooped up in his hand what was spilled on the counter and tasted it. It proved to be ale in the officer's opinion, and he thereupon arrested PLUTH on a warrant for violating the third section of the Excise Law. For the defence several witnesses were called, and they all testified that they had been refused beer and liquor by the defendant. At the close of the testimony for the defence, Mr. HUGHES made a lengthy address to the Jury, and was very severe upon the Police for the acts they resorted to in making arrests under the law. Justice DAILEY charged the Jury briefly but lucidly; and after a few moments' retirement, they returned a verdict for the defendant, and he was thereupon discharged. This was the first jury trial under the law in this city, and it excited considerable interest among the liquor-dealers and Police.

BURGLARS SURPRISED.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning the residence of Mr. HENRY A. DYKE, No. 140 Columbia-street, was feloniously entered by two men, who had pried open the rear basement window and basement door. The family being absent, they proceeded to gather up everything valuable they could find, and packed them in bundles. After completing that job, they pried open the folding doors through which communication is had with the adjoining house, No. 138, occupied by Mr. C. C. DYKE. Mr. DYKE, being in bed, was awakened by the noise, and going to the window, raised an alarm, when the burglars fled, and were soon out of the way. Several officers of the Forty-first Precinct hastened to the house, but were too late to arrest the operators, who made their escape in the darkness.

THE LATE FATAL CAR ACCIDENT.—An inquest will be held to-day, commencing at 1 o'clock P. M., into the circumstances attending the death of Mrs. MARY E. JONES, who died of injuries sustained by a fall in an attempt to jump from a Coney Island Railroad car while passing through Main-street. The brakes of the car had parted, and the vehicle was beyond the control of the driver. Mrs. JONES and daughter became frightened and jumped off. The latter was only slightly injured. Coroner SMITH requests any persons who may have witnessed the accident to attend the investigation.

SHOP-LIFTING BY YOUNG GIRLS.—MARY and JULIA CASH, aged respectively 11 and 13 years, were yesterday arrested by Officer NICHOLSON, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, on charges of stealing goods valued at $3 50 from the store of PATRICK GORMAN; a pair of drawers from the store of Mr. J. H. BRAINARD, and a pair of shoes from Mr. W. C. WHITEHOUSE, No. 153 Grand-street, E. D. On examining the residence of the mother of the girls, the officer found a large number of pawn tickets representing goods in pawn to a large amount. They will have a hearing before Justice DAILY this morning.

PICKPOCKETS ON THE CARS.—Some weeks since a lady riding in a Flushing-avenue car was robbed of $50. Two well dressed young men, between the ages of 19 and 22 years, left at the City Park, and immediately thereafter the money was missed. They were then suspected of being the thieves, but managed to escape. The same parties were seen again on a car of the Flushing-avenue line yesterday. The elder is about 5 feet 9 inches in height, spare features and dark moustache. The younger is about 5 feet 7 inches, full features and light complexion. Passengers had better look out for them.

STREET WALKERS.—Yesterday morning eight females, who are in the habit of promenading Smith-street and Fulton-avenue every fine night, were brought before Justice CORNWELL on the charge of vagrancy. They were from 20 to 40 years of age. One stated that she was a servant, two said they had no particular business, and the remainder gave their occupation as housekeepers. They were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for thirty days each.

NOT TO BE FOUND.—The body of an infant some seven weeks old was picked up in the water at Fulton Ferry on Thursday, and placed upon the dock awaiting the arrival of the Coroner. That official being otherwise engaged did not arrive as soon as expected, and when he did make his appearance the body was missing. It is supposed that it was thrown back into the water.

## NEW-JERSEY.

FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner AVERY held an inquest yesterday afternoon on the body of an unknown man, found floating in the river, near the Hamburg Dock, in Hoboken. The body had been in the water but a few hours. There were no marks of violence, and no papers by which to identify the remains. Deceased was a respectable-appearing man, evidently a German, about 35 years of age; 5 feet 8 or 9 inches in height, stout built, dark hair, brown beard and moustache. The clothing consisted of a black frock coat, dark steel-mixed pantaloons and vest.

BURGLARIES IN BERGEN.—During Thursday night the house of Mr. JAMES DORAN, corner of Palisade and Academy avenues, was entered through the parlor window and wearing apparel and a breast-pin, in all valued at $50, was stolen.... The shoe-store of Mr. FISHER, on Academy-avenue, was also entered and three pairs of boots were carried away. An unsuccessful attempt was made to enter the house of Mr. TISE, opposite Mr. DORAN's, but the thieves were probably disturbed in their operations.

ACCIDENT.—The scaffolding on the third story of a new building, corner of Fourth and Prospect streets, Jersey City, fell yesterday, and a carpenter named JOHN GANNON of No. 162 Lispenard-street, New-York, sustained a fracture of a leg by the fall.

[Advertisement.]

DISTINGUISHED CHARACTERS.—Bismarck, Archduke Albert, Queen Emma, Joseph Sturge, Horace Vernet, F. N. Gisborn, Cyrus W. Field, a Group of Native Africans, Anthropology, Physiology, Pyschology, Pneumatology and Physiognomy. Beaming Eyes, Impressions, Large Noses, Prenatal Influences, Whom to Elect, Debating Societies, Phrenology, by John Neal; "Out of Place," by Mrs. Wyllis; "Quack Medicines," Fagging and Flogging, Foreign Airs, &c., in September Number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 20 cents, or $2 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

"DESERVEDLY POPULAR."—BURNETT'S COCOAINE for the Hair, and FLORIMEL for the handkerchief—a combination of rare and delicate odors.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The Burglar Alarm Telegraph protects invisibly and without damage each window and door. See it in operation at No. 254 Broadway. E. HOLMES.

### Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lafayette | Aug. 25 | New-York | Havre. |
| Denmark | Aug. 25 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| William Penn | Aug. 25 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| City of London | Aug. 25 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Britannia | Aug. 25 | New-York | Glasgow. |
| Cuba | Aug. 29 | Boston | Liverpool. |
| City of Cork | Aug. 29 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| The Queen | Sept. 1 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| City of Paris | Sept. 1 | New-York | Liverpool. |

FROM EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Teutonia | Aug. 11 | Hamburg | New-York. |
| America | Aug. 11 | Bremen | New-York. |
| Aleppo | Aug. 14 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| City of Paris | Aug. 15 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Asia | Aug. 18 | Liverpool | Boston. |

FOR HAVANA, NEW-ORLEANS, ETC.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gen. Grant | Aug. 25 | New-Orleans. |
| Mariposa | Aug. 25 | New-Orleans. |
| Columbia | Aug. 29 | Havana. |
| New-York | Sept. 1 | Panama. |

### Departure of Domestic Mails.

| | |
|---|---|
| East Mails close at | 5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M. |
| Western and Southwestern Mails | 5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. |
| Long Island | 5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. |
| Newport and Fall River | 3 P. M. |
| New-York Central Railroad | 3 P. M. |
| North Mails | 5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. |
| North Mail, Way | 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. |
| South Mail at | 5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M. |

### Passengers Arrived.

*In steamship Corsica, from Nassau*—Jno. Howell, Mrs. Rigby, Lena Rigby, Alice Rigby, Mrs. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Potts, Miss Farrington, Capt. Green, P. Saunders, W. T. C. Bethel, S. Harpman, Leon Harpman, Capt. Thomson, Capt. Ferguson, Mrs. Cannon, Mrs. Higgs, A. Devaldi, Mr. Ward, Mr. Isaacs, Capt. Nixon, Allen Macartney, W. V. Albury, C. Rawson, B. B. Albury, Ellen Knoll—Total, 26.

*In steamship Alabama, from Savannah*—J. N. Lewis, G. Baykin, J. S. Floyd, Theo. Burger, H. C. Jackson, Isaac Minehord, wife and 3 children, Miss Ann Bernstein, Miss Bernstein, Mrs. S. Kersene. Mrs. Aldrich and two Misses Aldrich, Miss Nettie Hassman, A. A. Chaney, George Graham, Thos. Stoddard, P. Happ, Charles J. Clapp, N. B. Milen, Robert Smith, Jacob Treattle, D. Bing, R. J. Henry, C. C. Richardson, Chas. Flehose, Samuel Rubston, J. P. White and lady, Mrs. F. G. Geer and daughter, B. H. Hardie and wife, Miss E. Copp, Miss L. Copp, A. Wilbur and servant, and 3 in the steerage.

*In steamship Starlight, from Wilmington, N. C.*—Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Barry, Miss Nelson, Miss L. H. Carpenter, W. A. Wilson, Lieut. W. H. Clark.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 19 | Sun sets..... 6 44 | Moon sets..... 5 55

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 6 52 | Gov. Island. 7 41 | Hell Gate... 9 03

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Aug. 24.

### Cleared.

Steamships Britannia, (Br.,) Laird, Glasgow, F. MacDonald; Bremen (Brem.,) Neynaber, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; City of Dublin, (Br.,) Eynon, Liverpool, John G. Dale; City of London, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool, John G. Dale.

Ship Bjuka, (Norw.,) Islten, Liverpool, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Barks Flor del Mer, (Br.,) Wiswell, Brunswick, Ga., W. Ingalls; Solo, (Ita.,) Bevote, Penarth Roads for orders, J. B. Phillips & Sons; Audaman, Otts, New-Orleans, N. P. Brigham; Moneynick, Gibbs, Gibraltar, Baker & Crowell; Telegraph, Caldwell, Cronstadt, W. R. Ropes; Golden Lead, Langthorn, Aspinwall, Merchant & Carman.

Brigs Favorite, Duell, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Carmelita, (Br.,) McKey, Rio Janeiro via Richmond, Pendergast Bros.; Champion, (Br.,) Martell, St. Johns, N. F., B. F. Small & Co.; Wanduzee Puthas, (Pruss.,) Schwartz, Gibraltar for orders, Sloman & Edye; Protege, (Br.,) Weed, Lingan, Thayer & Sargent; Ellen Dickie, (Br.,) Rykoge, Cow Bay, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; W. H. Townsend, Lally, Havana, N. W. Russell & Co.; Tyro, (Br.,) Layton, Windsor, D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schooners Evelyn, Schofield, Stamford; Cabot, Bacon, Boston. Bentley, Smith & Co.; Chas. Dennis, Pierson, Georgetown, N. L. McCready & Co.; Jane Emson, Emson, New-Haven; Nettie Currier, Currier, Savannah, Merchant & Carman; Sarah Fish, Henderson, Portsmouth, H. W. Loud & Co.; W. Coonan, (Br.,) Wright, Moncton, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Margaret, Tarr, Savannah, Merchant & Carman; Jessie Jane, (Br.,) Lange, St. Kitts, Jones & Lough; Julia, Riffel, Barbados, R. B. Eldridge; Samuel Gilman, Crowell, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Charles Thompson, Kent, Curacao, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Naiad Queen, Chase, Charleston, Bentley, Smith & Co.

Sloop Thos. Ransom, Burley, New-Haven, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor.

### Arrived.

Steamship Corsica, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Nassau Aug. 20, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamship Starlight, Pedrick, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Ship Christel, (Brem.,) Friedrichs, Rotterdam July 15, with mdse. and 36 passengers to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Columbus, (Brem.,) Hilmer, Bremen 48 ds., with mdse. and 310 passengers to Ruger Bros.

Bark Ferdinand, (Pruss.,) Brose, London 74 ds., with mdse. to Ruger Bros.

Bark Reina del Sud, (Argen.,) Kenny, Bridgeport, C. B., 11 ds., with coal to Blossom & Bros.

Brig Ibis, (Norw.,) Terolson, Cadiz 49 ds., with wine, &c., to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Brig Emma Ives, (Br.,) Lorway, Cow Bay 10 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Rush, Petty, Cardenas 12 ds., with molasses to master. While lying at Cardenas was struck by lightning, splitting the fore-royalmast and doing other slight damage.

Schr. Frank Maria, Barber, Gardiner, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Madeira, (Br.,) Nugent, Halifax, N. S., 7 ds., with molasses to A. Smithers & Co.

Schr. Mary Emily, Pendleton, Bangor, with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. A. J. Dyer, Rogers, Musquash 7 ds., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. G. W. Cummins, Boult, Providence.
Schr. Hattie Coombs, ——, Rockland.
Schr. Anna B. Jacobs, Shepard, New-Haven.
Schr. D. Kahn, Stockin, Portland, Conn., with stone.
Schr. Chas. Hill, ——, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. S. S. Wines, Hulse, Providence.

BELOW—Two brigs, names unknown.
SAILED—Steamship City of Dublin.
WIND—At sunset, N. W.

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 24—Arr. steamer St. Louis, from New-Orleans; brigs Star of Faith, Frontera; Haze, New-York.

Also arr. steamer Glaucus, from New-York.

### Miscellaneous.

Brig Mattapony, (of Bath, Me.,) Wyman, from Savannah, with lumber for Sagua la Grande, was wrecked at Fish Cay, Abaco, on the night of the 6th inst. Materials, &c., saved and taken to Nassau, N. P., on the 16th.

Br. bark Minnie Gordon, Nixon, from Boston for Havana, with ice, put into Nassau July 23, in distress.

### Spoken, &c.

A. J. York—bark, bound E., Aug. 16, lat. 42 50, lon. 61 04.

Buster—wh. bark, of and from New-Bedford, 3 months, with 51 bbls. sperm oil, Aug. 8, lat. [illegible].

Freeman Dennis—Br. bark, from Londonderry for Boston, 45 ds. out, Aug. 3, lat. 48 23, lon. 28 40.

Ferdinand—bark, bound W., Aug. 21, lat. 40 27, lon. 69 45.

Mary Lord—Br. bark, bound E., Aug. 16, lat. 42 50, lon. 61 04.

Webster—ship, hence for Liverpool, Aug. 9, lat. 45 56, lon. 44 29.

### Foreign Ports.

Havana—Sld. 17th, bark Col. James Scott, (Br.,) Dunton, New-York; brig Kate Foster, Foster, do. Cld. 17th, brig Charles Henry, Norton, ——.

Matanzas—Arr. 11th, brigs Jason, (Dutch,) Johnson, Philadelphia, (and sld. 13th for Havana;) 15th, Henry Bradbury, Wilmington, N. C.; 16th, Louise, (Br.,) Bell, do. In port, bark Welkin, Blanchard, for New-York; brig Caroline, Jones, for Charleston. Sld. 12th, barks Reunion, Tracy, Cardenas; Carlton, Trecartin, Havana; schr. Flying Scud, Bryan, New-Orleans.

Nassau, N. P.—Arr. 18th, schr. Vigilant, Wells, New-York. Sld. 17th, brig Olivia, (Dutch,) Parnell, (or Moller) from Wilmington, N. C., for Havana.

Quebec—Arr. 20th, ship Wimbledon, Dunn, New-York.

Remedios—Arr. 10th, brigs C. C. Van Horn, (Br.,) Thomas, and S. V. Merrick, Nordon, Philadelphia. Sld. 8th, brig William, Dobson, New-York.

At Frontera, July 20, barks Caleb Haley and M. Williamson; brig Frances Lewis; schrs. Hattie Baker and Eddie Waters, all for New-York, ldg.

1866.

FALL FASHIONS.

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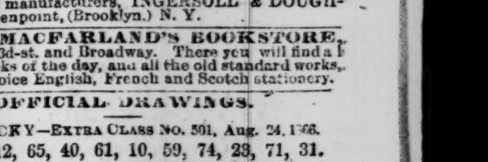

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 501, Aug. 24, 1866.
50, 9, 12, 65, 40, 61, 10, 59, 74, 23, 71, 31.

KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 502, Aug. 24, 1866.
28, 38, 8, 15, 10, 27, 3, 14, 46, 59, 78, 33, 35.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 401, Aug. 24, 1866.
36, 61, 55, 19, 75, 73, 31, 57, 66, 3, 51, 9.

SHELBY—CLASS NO. 402, Aug. 24, 1866.
16, 20, 7, 73, 41, 48, 70, 39, 3, 6, 35, 10, 30.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS. Price $30 in currency. Orders received. JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

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